The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A FORCED ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE BY ITS OPPONENTS—THE BILLS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE BLOCKED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Civil Rights bill continues to distract public business in the House. A struggle over it resulted in a forced adjournment of the House this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Gen. Butler desired to have the Senate bill referred to the Judiciary Committee, in order to have it removed from the table, as it blocked the way to a great many other bills. The Democrats were quick to object unless the absolute condition should be made in the motion that the bill should not be reported at this session. Butler could make no such agreement, and replied that he could only agree that the committee should not have leave to report at any time, but gave notice that he should take occasion to call up the House bill before adjournment. Tired of his efforts, and not desiring to seem to be placed in a position antagonistic to the Civil Rights bill, Gen. Butler placed the matter in the hands of Judge Poland, of Vermont. After an interval of half an hour, during which regular business was transacted, Judge Poland renewed the efforts to go to the Speaker's table. He desired to have the House consent to refer the Senate bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with the understanding that it should not be reported back except by a two-thirds vote. With or without intention, Judge Poland had omitted from his written proposition the words "at this session." This omission would have prevented the report of the Senate bill from the Judiciary Committee at the next session except by a two-thirds vote, as the bill could then be at any time reported back under the regular call and passed by a majority report. The advantage which the Democrats could gain from the adoption of the resolution as first introduced could readily be seen. Their leaders quickly intimated their readiness to accept the resolution, but their eagerness aroused the New-England Republicans, who soon discovered the omission of the vital words, which were immediately inserted by Judge Poland, but the amendment, as modified, was scarcely more acceptable. The bill now is the key to the transaction of all business, and George F. Hoar desired to throw the responsibility of stopping legislation upon those who sought to prevent the constitutional majority from passing the Civil Rights bill. The House here became quite excited. When the question was finally pressed upon the House a compromise could not be effected, and the excitement and bad humor forced an adjournment on a call of the yeas and nays at 3:20, nearly three hours before the house had intended to adjourn. This question goes over until to-morrow, when it probably will again come up as unfinished business. There are a large number of important bills upon the Speaker's table, and it is thought to-night that a combination of the leading interests will be formed to secure a compromise whereby the Civil Rights bill can be left upon the Speaker's table without prejudice and the important Senate bills receive consideration. If this compromise is not effected the motion will be made to so suspend the rules that it will be in order to take up the bills on the Speaker's table one after the other and submit them to a two-third vote, passing such as can receive that majority. This will leave the Civil Rights bill in the position it now holds, and will not interfere with the passage of any important legislation, as everything else upon the table which is of any public consequence can receive the two-thirds vote. In any event this deadlock will not interfere with the passage of the necessary appropriations and the adjournment on Tuesday next, as these appropriation bills do not in the regular order of things go to the Speaker's table at all.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House agreed to the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill with comparatively little opposition. There were 110 differences between the House and Senate which the committee had to reconcile. Of these the Senate receded from twenty-one and the House from forty-four, and the remainder were adjusted by compromises. The Senate were strongly opposed to a great reduction of the clerical force, and the House Committee became satisfied that in some respects they had made too extensive reductions. The bill as it now stands appropriates twenty-one millions, which is half a million more than was in the bill when it went to the Senate. The greater portion of the half million is due to the appropriation for postage stamps. The greatest opposition was in relation to the office of Public Printer. The House Committee propose that the law which was passed in Andrew Johnson's Administration, and which makes the Public Printer an officer of the Senate, should be repealed, and the Public Printer be made an officer of the Government. The Senate refused, and the Conference Committee compromised by inserting a clause repealing the present law on the next vacancy in the office. This compromise was reluctantly accepted by the House.

GEN. BUTLER'S INTENDED SPEECH.

Gen. Butler has had to-morrow night assigned for general debate, and it is well understood that he himself intends to occupy the floor in an elaborate speech which he has prepared upon the Sanborn business, the moieties, and like subjects. His friends give out that he intends to devote himself especially to the Phelps Dodge case, and that he also intends to pay his compliments to Mr. Dawes and Mr. Foster for their participation in the Sanborn matter this Winter. It is generally conceded that Mr. Butler would have exhibited much more bravery if he had come to the defense of his friends and their system, when his bitter words might, perhaps, have done them good, and not have waited until both laws are repealed and his friends defeated.

A SUCCESS FOR BROOKLYN.

Hon. Philip S. Crooke, of Brooklyn, achieved a notable success this morning, in securing a suspension of the rules, by which a bill was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the necessity for a public building at Brooklyn, with the estimate of cost and recommendation of site. This bill, of course, is the initial step toward the erection of a public building at Brooklyn.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA IN THE SENATE.

The draft of a reciprocity treaty with Canada was to-day sent to the Senate by the President, and the advice of the Senate as to further proceedings is asked in the same manner as has been done on several occasions in the history of our Government. The document is not a formally-signed treaty, but only a protocol which will be made a treaty or not, as the Senate may, after examination, deem best. It is quite possible, judging from the views known to be entertained by Senators, that the injunction of secrecy will be removed, and no other action taken until next session. The question touches so vitally such a number of the material interests of the country, that full discussion and approval by the people seems to be demanded. The Committee on Foreign Relations has a meeting to-morrow morning for the consideration of the subject. There is now no time for a formal consideration of the treaty by the Senate this Summer unless in an extra session, to which there is great opposition. No executive session is to be held after the adjournment, even to act upon nominations. The protocol is quite long, covering some seventy pages at least, and would make four or five closely-printed columns of THE TIMES.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS REGARDING MR. MURPHY.

The stories sent from this city by telegraph that Mr. Thomas Murphy is here to oppose the Moiety bill and influence the President against signing, it is stated by Mr. Murphy to be wholly untrue. He is here on strictly private business, not advocating action one way or the other on any bill.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The bill agreed upon by the Finance Conference Committee, and reported to the Senate to-day, will have practically very little effect except to enable banking institutions in States that now have less than their quota of bank notes to organize and obtain circulation by withdrawing it from States which have a surplus. The remainder of the bill, except the provisions securing the above end, is regarded as of little consequence. It sets free the reserves which banks are now compelled to keep on hand by law, but it is believed by those who have considered the subject most carefully that without any law in this respect banks will retain for emergencies as large a reserve of their own accord as they are now obliged to hold by law, and that no expansion of money actually in circulation will be effected by the proposed law. It may possibly be recalled by some of the readers of THE TIMES that nearly two months ago these dispatches called attention to the fact that many shrewd judges of prospective legislation at that time deemed the passage of a Redistribution bill the only result likely to be reached after all the financial discussion of the session. The prospect of this bill to-day reported verifies the wisdom of this prognostication.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution of the adjournment of Congress on Monday next does not fix any hour, and it will therefore operate to prolong the session on Monday till Tuesday by simply taking a recess from Monday evening to Tuesday morning. By the concurrence of the two Houses it would be possible by taking recesses instead of adjourning to extend the session till the last of the week. Practically, however, it is probable that on Tuesday the two Houses will agree to some hour for adjournment, which will be no later than the afternoon of that day. There is a very small possibility of adjournment Monday afternoon, although it is likely that the time will be fixed as above indicated.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Moiety bill was agreed to by the Senate to-day after some debate, during which Messrs. Carpenter and Howe opposed the bill, and the former referred to criticisms made upon him by a New-York journal as to the motives governing him in the appointment of the committee. He said it was not necessary for him to explain anything in regard thereto to the Senate, where it was well known that parliamentary usage required that both sides of the question should be represented. He then denied the charges in the article referred to that he had been counsel for Harvey, the informer, or had visited New-York in response to a telegram from him, or had assisted in the prosecution of Phelps, Dodge & Co. to recover the $271,000, and declared that they were falsehoods. He further stated that before appointing the Conference Committee he called Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to him and consulted with him as to who should be appointed. Mr. Sherman corroborated the statement of Mr. Carpenter, and said that it was he who suggested Mr. Howe as a member of the committee, because he (Howe) had strenuously opposed the bill. In a speech opposing the report Mr. Howe desired to know how it was the Collector of the Port of New-York received $12,000 per annum, when the Secretary of the Treasury received but $8,000. Mr. Conkling replied that the pecuniary responsibility of the Collector was very great, requiring him to give very heavy bonds, and, besides, he was responsible for all his subordinates. There was a very apparent disposition to criticise the bill, but no effort was made at opposition, and the time given to its disposition was very brief. The conference report was also agreed upon in the House without opposition or debate.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. Fenton had read in the Senate to-day a paragraph which has been extensively copied recently in various newspapers, attributing to him the statement that he had his colleague, Mr. Conkling, by the throat, so that he dare not say anything against him. In reply to this Mr. Fenton said he had never used such language as that attributed to him. Mr. Conkling said the statement originated in an obscure paper with but a limited circulation, and he had never suspected his colleague of having used any such language.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved acts as follows: An act to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled; an act providing that all persons who are now entitled to pensions under the existing laws, and who have lost either an arm, at or above the elbow, or a leg, at or above the knee, shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive $24 per month, provided that no artificial limbs, or commutation therefor, shall be furnished to such persons as shall be entitled to pensions under this act. (This act takes effect after the 4th of June, 1874;) an act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a right of way across a corner of the Fort Gratiot Reservation to the City Railroad Company of Port Huron, Mich.; an act fixing the time for the election of the Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania to the Forty-fourth Congress; an act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in certain portions of the States of Minnesota and Iowa.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Currency, $12,901,696; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,940,000; coin, including $31,120,600 in coin certificates, $81,138,243; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 18.—The steamer Ambassador has just arrived with thirty miles of the shore end of the new cable. The Faraday is expected this morning. The work of laying the cable will take place at once.

THE RECENT WRECK IN THE CHINA SEAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The latest Chinese papers state that the vessel lost in China seas, with all on board, was the steamer Scotland, not the bark Scotland, from this port, as was supposed.

THE LONDON SEASON.

A CROWDED CITY—SIGHTS IN ROTTEN ROW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6, 1874.

At the theatre on a great night, when every corner is packed, it is usual to hang out a placard with the inscription, "No room." Some warning of this sort should really be exhibited just now outside London. It is already full to overflowing, and there is barely standing-room in the doorways, as it were, for any more visitors. I suppose the town never before was so full as it has been this week. Every room in every hotel of the best standing has been taken for weeks past, and there is a rush even upon the inns and taverns. Private lodgings have, of course, everywhere been at a premium, and in the central parts of the metropolis scarcely a bed is to be had. If this goes on, strangers will have to qualify for the casual wards of the work-houses, where at least they will be sure of straw and "skilly." All day long Picadilly and Regent street are thronged like a fair, and in the afternoon there is a chronic block of carriages for an hour or two in all the streets leading to Hyde Park. Experienced observers declare that the multitude at Epsom on the Derby Day was, without doubt, the very largest ever seen there; yet it did not perceptibly diminish the general crush in town. There are always a great many knowing people who say to themselves on such an occasion: "Here is a good idea! Everybody will be going to the Derby, and that will give us a capital chance of seeing the pictures at the Academy"—or whatever the favorite exhibition may be—"quietly and comfortably, without any squeezing." The consequence is that the rooms are choked to suffocation. In point of fact, there is a great deal more everyday cleverness in the world than most clever people imagine. The intense heat has, perhaps, rather kept down the attendance at the theatres, and the regulation hospitalities of the period, of course, tell in the same way. But, as a rule, all other amusements have been thronged. The forenoon procession by the side of Rotten Row at this season reaches extraordinary dimensions. The Derby is quickly followed by Ascot races, and between these two events the season is brought to a climax. Everybody who is coming to town has come, and nobody has yet gone away—except the Queen, who is not a festive person, and does not count—and the whirl of fashionable gayety is at its giddiest pace.

ROTTEN ROW.

The Row is the general rendezvous. The people on horseback are always a pretty sight, or at least the horses are; but the most wonderful part of the show is the people who sit on chairs on the path under the trees or make believe to walk, for movement in such a squash is almost hopeless, and the promenaders scarcely do more than "mark time," as the soldiers sometimes do. The scene is like a panorama from the fashion books. Every style of costume is paraded for inspection, and the long line unfolds like an endless ribbon of rainbow hues. It is impossible not to be struck by the increase of brightness and picturesqueness in the female attire of to-day, compared with what it was a few years ago. Modern dress, however, if more brilliant and striking, is, it must be admitted, scarcely so modest as it used to be, and would seem to be chiefly designed with the object of at once covering and discovering the figure. The closely-fitting dress of the *fourreau* type is almost universally adopted, and offers a somewhat aggressive challenge to the eye. There may be a piquancy in its boldness, but it certainly detracts from the soft and tender grace of womanhood. The tight-clinging robe of diaphanous gossamer, which is appropriated to the semi-nudity of evening dress, is still more alarming. There are many indications of the possession of wealth, and the multiplication of sudden fortunes. The pace of social competition grows more furious, and good taste is sacrificed to the ostentation which compels remark if not respect. Rouge seems to be coming more commonly into use for fair cheeks. The footman's powdered hair is becoming the rule rather than the exception, and everybody who chooses sports a cockade on the men servants' hats. Until lately powder was regarded as an exclusive badge of an old and distinguished family, and a *parvenu* who flowered his servants' heads was laughed at. The rule which restricted the right to use cockades to officers of the army—the cockade being, in fact, an old military ornament—used also to be strictly observed; but all these distinctions are now, perhaps very naturally, being swept away, and the only limit to what people may do, if they choose, is the length of their purses. All the rich people in the country come to town for at least a few weeks or months to spend their money.

LONDON AGAINST PARIS.

A considerable share of the foreign visitors who used to go to Paris is also now diverted to London. The Germans come because their reception in France is doubtful, and the French themselves come because they do not care to go to Germany. The Americans and Russians, who still cling to Paris, feel bound to spend part of their time in London. All this concourse of people, with plenty of money in their pockets, and bent upon amusement, although highly profitable to hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others who directly minister to their wants, makes life very expensive for the ordinary middle-class inhabitants. Many of the latter, in fact, are getting into the habit of letting their houses and retiring to some quiet country place during the bustle of the season.

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.

The opera is now at its best. At Covent Garden Theatre they have a very strong company, including Patti, Alboni, Marimon, D'Angeri, Vilda, Sinico, Faure, Cotogni, &c. The Drury Lane company is comparatively weak; but still it can show Nilsson, Titiens, and Marie Roze. Nilsson, however, seems to have lost nearly all popularity in this country. Her voice has somewhat fallen off, and she has certainly become much less refined in her acting. Anyhow, she is quite a failure by the side of Patti and Alboni. In one respect both houses are at present weak, and that is in tenors. There is no sign of any one to take the place of Mario, or even of his younger rivals, who have one by one disappeared. Verdi's opera, "Luisa Miller," with Patti as the heroine, is in preparation at Covent Garden, and "Il Talismano," with Roze and Nilsson, at Drury Lane.

GOSSIP.

The mania for four-in-hands still continues, and almost threatens to become a public danger. There are now some fifty drags habitually in use, and there are certainly not more than perhaps a dozen men in London, excluding professional coachmen, who can be trusted to drive four horses. Nothing could be worse than the incapacity of the majority of the drivers in the recent processions of the Four-in-hand and Coaching Clubs. Most of them were evidently quite thrown out by the slightest difficulty.

Polo has never got beyond a small set, but it struggles for popularity. A polo club has been started at Brompton, at which the noble game is played three or four times a week to the music of a military band, and in the presence of fair ladies, duly animated with champagne cup. The heroes themselves drink, it is said, gin and seltzer, as becomes heroes, but this is to be thrown into the shade by the new polo ground, which is to be opened by the Prince of Wales this afternoon at Hurlingham, an old-fashioned mansion, with a large garden stretching down to the river-side at Fulham. This is also the home of the aristocratic pigeon-shooting club, which Mr. Disraeli has celebrated as the tournament of doves; and though pigeons are still unspared, the sport has fallen off in repute. The Prince of Wales has given it up, and of course fashion trims itself as his shadow. It may be doubted whether, as regards cruelty to animals, polo is not much worse than pigeon-shooting. The poor little ponies have their legs knocked about in the most unmerciful manner, and a costermonger who treated his donkey in the same way would certainly be sent to jail.

J. H. F.

THE MAINE STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

GOV. DINGLEY AND SPEAKER BLAINE RENOMINATED—THE WORK DONE IN BUSINESS-LIKE STYLE—RESOLUTIONS ON THE CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 18.—The two Conventions held here to-day—the State Republican and the Congressional District Convention—were model gatherings of their kind. There was perfect accord, unanimity of sentiment, and plenty of enthusiasm. In the first Governor Dingley was renominated by acclamation, and in the second, the Congressman, James G. Blaine, was renominated in the same satisfactory style, and good hearty cheers followed the announcement in each case. Both were well attended, though not crowded, conventions. Of the State Convention there were two sessions, according to custom, though the business could have been easily transacted in one. Stanley T. Pullen, Esq., editor of the Portland *Free Press*, representing the Chairmanship of the State Committee in the absence of Speaker Blaine, called it to order, and Hon. E. F. Webb, of Waterville, a well-known worker in the party, was made temporary chairman. In assuming the slight duties of his office, and in acknowledgment of the modest honor, he made the longest speech of the day, congratulating the party on the approach of the time when it would elect its twentieth Governor, and contrasting the two great parties of the day to the manifest disadvantage of the Democratic. At the close of his speech there were calls for Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and he, taking the stand, made a brief speech, touching on more vital topics than the temporary President had dealt with, particularly the currency question. In discussing this he echoed the sentiment of President Grant, and produced emphatic applause by preaching the hard-money doctrine. We should have an honest, staightforward currency, he said—a real metallic currency. He did not believe any more in an elastic currency than he did in an elastic yardstick, which measured ten inches to-day and twelve inches to-morrow.

These speeches over, the temporary organization was further completed by the choice of Secretaries and Vice President, one from each county, and then after the appointments of the usual committees, and the report of the Credential Committee, this temporary organization was made permanent.

The preliminary business now being ended, Hon. Frank Wilson, of Bangor, rose and formally proposed the nomination of Gov. Dingley by acclamation, and this was done, the members rising to their feet and giving three cheers. The convention then adjourned to dine. Immediately after the opening of the second session, the Committee on Resolutions made their report, through Hon. Thos. Breed. This was as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Republican Party should not be content with its past record, but, reiterating its former declaration of principles, should move forward to meet new issues as they arise.

Resolved, That it is a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity.

Resolved, That we believe the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun, with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at a future time, after resort has been made to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on a basis other than coin as the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world.

Resolved, That the Republican Party of Maine approves of the action of the President in vetoing the bill known as the Currency bill.

Resolved, That our delegation in Congress are entitled to the gratitude of the people for their earnest and effectual opposition to jobbery, extravagance, and corruption, and for their efforts in behalf of honest and economical Government.

Resolved, That this convention views with lively satisfaction the increasing indications that the vast water power of the State is being more understood and appreciated as our strongest reliance for the increase of wealth and population, and expresses its earnest sympathy for all judicious measures which tend to encourage capital and labor to engage in manufactures in Maine, as the most effective means of developing its agricultural, maritime, and commercial interests.

Resolved, That Hon. N. Dingley, Jr., for the ability and fidelity with which he is discharging his duties as Governor of Maine, giving careful personal attention to the various institutions and departments of the State, seeking equitable administration to the extent of his constitutional power, is entitled to the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and to their cordial and united support in September for re-election.

Mr. William Atkinson, of Embden, offered an amendment to the second resolution, which, by the way, will be recognized with the rest following, as the words of President Grant's memorandum. This amendment was to the effect that the Constitution of the United States be so changed as to allow of an uniform rate of interest throughout the country at three per cent. per annum. This, he very naturally thought, would be to the interest of the poor man as against the rich; and in further support of it he made a formidable speech. He also offered sundry other amendments, but they were not accepted, and the platform as reported was adopted unanimously. Hon. Joshua Nye, of Augusta, then offered the following additional amendment, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recognise not only the principle but the importance and necessity of judicious liquor laws, believing them to be superior to any plan of license or local option, and that the enactment, maintenance, and enforcement of such a law is a duty which we owe to the people.

The convention then adjourned.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Congressional Convention was held in the afternoon. It was called to order by Gen. Jas. A. Hall, Chairman of the District Committee, and Hon. S. D. Lindsey was made temporary Chairman. After the report of the Credential Committee was made, the renomination of Mr. Blaine was effected. Then a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and soon the following was brought in as their report:

Resolved, That Hon. James G. Blaine, for the distinguished ability and unswerving fidelity with which he has discharged his duties as the Representative of this Congressional District during six consecutive terms, fairly winning his recognized position as one of the foremost statesmen of the Union, should continue to receive the enthusiastic support of his fellow-citizens and triumphant re-election in September.

Resolved, That gold and silver constitute the true basis of national currency, and that the labor and business interests of the country imperatively demand that the national Government should return to specie payment as soon as statesmanship can reach such result.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are emphatically tendered to President Grant for the refusal of his official signature to the bill which tended to repudiate the solemn pledge of the Republican Party, thus arousing the moral sense of the nation against all schemes of inflation, and in favor of measures which shall lead us as soon as practicable to specie payment.

After the appointment of a district committee, with Senator Hamlin's son, of this city, as Chairman, the convention dissolved, having been in session but a short time.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER INVITATION FROM THE LEFT CENTRE TO THE RIGHT CENTRE TO UNITE WITH THEM—PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

PARIS, June 18.—The Deputies of the Left Centre publish a note again inviting an alliance with the Right Centre in order that both parties may establish the Republic.

The Left Centre offer all the necessary constitutional guarantees, and declare that if the alliance they seek is refused, the Right Centre will be responsible for the possible return of the Empire.

The Government has commenced the prosecution of the proprietors of *Le Figaro* and *La France*, Republican journals, for reprinting in those papers articles written by Henri Rochefort.

M. Adrian Tailhaud, Minister of Justice, published an order instituting a commission to prepare immediately a new law for the regulation of the press.

THE MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES—THE NEW COMBINATION PROPOSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 18.—In the Assembly to-day the clause in the Municipal Organization bill, giving to the largest tax-payers the right of membership in the Municipal Councils, was rejected—yeas 325, nays 373. The Left, the Bonapartists, and a portion of the Right Centre voted with the majority. They regarded the clause as an attempt to restrict universal suffrage. This rejection will probably prove fatal to the bill. The announcement of the vote created considerable sensation. M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, expressed his willingness to accept as a compromise the limitation of the Government's right to appoint the Mayors of cities for three years.

The Postal Committee have approved the report in favor of the American Postal Convention. The Assembly will probably ratify the report shortly, without further discussion.

The Right Centre is negotiating with the Right and with a portion of the Left Centre in the hope of forming a new majority upon a programme based on the bill submitted by M. Lambert De Saint Croix, on the 15th inst., providing for the confirmation of President MacMahon's powers, the organization of a second Chamber, conferring the right upon President MacMahon to dissolve both branches, and the appointment of his successor by joint convention of the two Chambers. The negotiations will probable prove abortive, the Left Centre adhering to the provisions of M. Casimir-Perier's bill.

M. Dufaure intends, when the bill of M. Perier comes up for debate, to distinctly warn the Right that 335 Deputies are prepared to demand the dissolution of the Assembly if the organization of the Republic is prevented.

M. Goulard is very sick.

M. Paul De Cassagnac is cited to appear before the Assize Court on Monday next to answer the charge of inciting citizens to hatred of each other.

The American Naval Squadron in the Mediterranean is expected at Toulon shortly to revictual.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF CARLISTS UNDER DON ALFONSO—DON ENRIQUE KILLED.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Madrid reporting that an engagement has taken place at Alcora between a body of Carlists under Prince Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, and a force of Republicans, in which the former were defeated. The loss of the Government troops was ten killed and eighty-five wounded. The number of casualties on the side of the insurgents was much larger. Among the killed was Don Enrique, son of Henry of Bourbon, who fell at the head of a body of Carlist Zouaves.

The *Times'* dispatch also says that Marshal Concha, commanding the Army of the North, expected to open the attack upon Estella today.

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS GONE TO VENICE AND THE MOUNTAINS.

ROME, June 18.—The American pilgrims have scattered from Rome for rest and recreation. Some of them have gone to Venice, and others to the mountains in the North of Italy.

PROPOSED RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE KING AND THE POPE.

ROME, June 18.—At a reception of the Cardinals by the Pope on Tuesday, his Holiness mentioned that proposals had been received, emanating from exalted political personages, looking to a reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government. He declared, however, that he would yield nothing; that any concession on his part would be injurious to the Church and society.

ILLNESS OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

ROME, June 18.—Cardinal Antonelli is suffering from a severe attack of the gout and is very weak.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH DISCOVERED IN THE ISLAND OF JERSEY, SICK.

LONDON, June 18.—The whereabouts of the missing Earl of Yarborough has been discovered. He has been very ill in the Island of Jersey, and left there to-day for London, in charge of a number of friends and the Police.

M. ROCHEFORT IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 19—5 A. M.—M. Rochefort reached this city last evening. His arrival at Euston Station was unattended by any demonstration.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THIRD DAY AT ASCOT—ST. JAMES' PALACE STAKES WON BY LEOLINUS—THE GOLD CUP WON BY BOIARD.

LONDON, June 18.—The following were the chief events at the Ascot race meeting to-day:

The St. James' Palace Stakes of 100 sovereigns, each, half forfeit; for three-year-old colts, 122 pounds, and fillies 119 pounds; maidens allowed 7 pounds; the second to receive 200 sovereigns, and the third to save his stake; twenty subscribers; one mile:

Sir R. Bulkeley's ch. c. Leolinus, by Caterer, dam Tasmania........ 1
Mr. Lefevre's ch. c. Eccossais, by Blair Athol, dam Margery Daw........ 2
Lord Falmouth's br. c. Aquil, by Thormanby, dam Siberia........ 3

No others ran.

The second year of the Eleventh New Biennial Stakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, with 200 added, for three and four years old; three years to carry 112 pounds, and four years old to carry 126 pounds; fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the winner of 2,000 sovereigns to carry 12 pounds extra, of 1,000 sovereigns 7 pounds extra, and of 500 sovereigns 4 pounds extra; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; forty subscribers; one mile.

Prince Batthyany's b. c. Cambyses, by Cambuscan, dam Lady Valentine, by Sudbury, 3 years........ 1
Mr. J. Johnstone's b. c. Tipster, by Adventurer, dam Sporting Life, 3 years old........ 2
Col. Carleton's b. c. The Colonel, by Knowsley, dam Vexation, 4 years........ 3

Six horses ran.

The gold cup, value 500 sovereigns, given from the fund and added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; three-year-olds, 103 pounds; four-year-olds, 122 pounds; five-year-olds, 129 pounds; six years and aged, 131 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; about two miles and a half.

Mr. H. Delamarre's b. c. Boiard, (French) by Vermont, dam La Bossue, 4 years........ 1
Mr. Merry's ch. c. Doncaster, by Stockwell, dam Marigold, 4 years........ 0
Mr. Lefevre's ch. c. Flageolet, by Plutus, dam La Favorite, 4 years........ 0

Six horses ran, and Doncaster and Flageolet made a dead heat for second place.

The betting before the race was 9 to 4 against Boiard; 8 to 1 against Doncaster, and 4 to 1 against Flageolet.

NEW-ZEALAND.

PROTRACTED PASSAGE OF THE 'ATRATO—THIRTY-TWO DEATHS ON THE VOYAGE.

LONDON, June 18.—The steam-ship Atrato, which sailed from London Feb. 10. for New-Zealand, and when near the Cape of Good Hope put back to England on account of an accident, sailing again from Plymouth April 5, has arrived at Otago. A large proportion of her passengers were down with the measles during the protracted voyage, and thirty-two deaths occurred.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

THREE BALLOTS TAKEN YESTERDAY—NO CHOICE YET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—The General Assembly took the fourteenth joint ballot for United States Senator at noon to-day, resulting as follows:

Burnside	44	Bradley	5
Dixon	27	Jenckes	5
Barstow	17	George H. Browne	3
Sheffield	7		

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Burnside	43	Barstow	17
Dixon	27	Scattering	21

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes, 109—every member being present.

Burnside	43	Dixon	28
Barstow	16	Sheffield	7
Browne	7	Jenckes	5
Bradley	2	Binney	1

The Joint Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 19—1 A. M.—Light rain is reported from New-England and the southern portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States; clear weather prevails in the remaining districts. The barometer has risen, but continues low in New-England and the North-west. It has risen in the lake region, and continues high in the Southern States; the temperature has remained stationary in the several districts; severe easterly gales are reported from the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. The Missouri River has risen at Yankton and Brunswick; the Mississippi River has risen at Memphis and Helena, and fallen at Vicksburg; the Ohio River has fallen at Marietta.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, clearing weather will prevail with north or west winds, slight changes in temperature, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States, clear and warmer weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnuts drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	65°	67°	3 P. M.	82°	78°
6 A. M.	66°	67°	6 P. M.	73°	75°
9 A. M.	70°	71°	9 P. M.	67°	68°
12 M.	76°	75°	12 P. M.	65°	67°

Average yesterday........ 71°
Average same day last year........ 70½°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $346,456.

An elderly man named Loveland was struck and killed by the cars at Greenfield, Mass., yesterday morning.

James Campbell, aged sixty years, was killed at Charlestown, Mass., yesterday by the falling of a wall at the gas works.

A fire occurred last night in the oil and varnish manufactory of Wm. G. Laird, at Christian street wharf, Philadelphia. Loss about $8,000; insured in Eastern companies.

At Brighton, Mass., yesterday, a lad named James F. Kehoe was run over by a gravel train on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and instantly killed.

William McMann, aged sixteen years, attempted to jump on board of a freight train on the Springfield Railroad, at Olneyville, yesterday, and was run over and probably fatally injured.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Hon. James F. Babcock, who was recently appointed Judge of the City Court of New-Haven, Conn., was attacked with apoplexy while on the bench, and died at 2:50 in the afternoon, aged sixty-five years.

The schooner Aminta, Griffin, from Boston, for Prince Edward's Island, was towed into Marblehead (Mass.) Harbor on Wednesday evening, where she sank. She reports being crowded on the Bell Buoy Ledge by an unknown vessel.

The Atlanta Typographical Union have published a card denying that the strike in the *Herald* office grew out of undue charge for an advertisement, but say they quit because they were paid off in checks instead of cash. All they ask is to be paid weekly in cash.

The Senate Committee on Patents, at the request of parties interested, have agreed not to call for action by the Senate this session on their adverse reports on applications for the extension of the Wickersham sewing-machine and Rollin white pistol patents.

The body found in the woods at Westbrook, Me., some weeks since, is thought to be that of a youth named Sylvia, who escaped from the Maine Reform School about a year ago. Having injured himself in leaping from a window, his companions left him in the woods.

A banquet was given to the Georgia press at Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday night, at which fifty editors were present from all parts of the State. The room was a bower of flowers. Mayor Spencer presided. The banquet lasted four hours, and the whole party started for home yesterday morning.

A NOTORIOUS DESPERADO PUT OUT OF THE WAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 18.—Michael Lawless, a notoriously bad character, was tried in Ulster County Court of Sessions during the past few days on two indictments, one for shooting George F. Freleigh at Saugerties, and one for committing burglary on the premises of Dorotha Diker. He was convicted on both, and sentenced to-day by Judge Lawton, on the first count five years, and on the second case twenty years, in Sing Sing Prison. He received his sentence with the utmost indifference.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

THE WESLEYAN CHAMPIONS.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE CREW—NAMES AND WEIGHTS—THEIR PRACTICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE, MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, June 17, 1884.

Those persons who are interested in the college regatta cannot fail to remember that the Wesleyan crew came in second, and only ten seconds behind the Yale men. The friends of the Wesleyan University indeed asserted that their men were only two seconds behind, and a candid historian will cheerfully admit that they are just as likely to be correct as the record. For it is notorious that the authorities on that occasion, the judges, recorders, arbitrators, &c., were terribly befogged, and it needed the testimony of the gallant Yale men to prove that the Wesleyans were second. For the Amherst judge set up a claim for his crew, and stuck to it so pertinaciously that many thought him in the right. The testimony of the winning crew settled the matter, for they unhesitatingly declared that the one boat which had followed them pertinaciously, and hugged them to the very close, was that of the Wesleyan crew. Whether the lavender was ten seconds behind the light blue, or only two, cannot be ascertained, but it is certain that on that occasion the Wesleyans showed enormous grit. They pulled like winners from first to last, and if they did not win, it was because Providence had so decreed. Eustis, the stroke of '73, felt within his very bones that Wesleyan College could turn out a winning crew, so he went to work from that time to build up a splendid crew for '74.

Pursuant to these ideas he entered for a course of gymnastics during the Winter term, and looked around for a crew. Of the five companions of the Springfield race, four had left the college, and the other one had given up boating. The crew had to be reconstructed. Little by little he infused an enthusiasm over boating matters into the hearts of the best gymnasts. And when the Spring term commenced, last April, he had a crew ready. From the very commencement of the term up to the present moment, they have been steadily rowing on the Connecticut River. When the water was heavy, they took exercise in other ways. But they kept at it steadily without cessation. Last year they had a trainer, Fred. Sinzer, a man of less reputation than some others, but infinitely superior, as he substituted a clear comprehension of the principles of training for the dogmatism founded on isolated laws of the regular professional. He taught Eustis the *rationale* of the thing, the reasons for vetoing this and insisting on that. So this year the Wesleyans have not suffered so much by the prohibition of professional training as might have been expected. The men laugh about the matter and think they got on as well without one as with it, saying jokingly that their college is too poor to send a student to England to pick up the latest dodge. This is a hit at Harvard, Yale, and Columbia, all of whom have the English stroke from the fountain head.

When I arrived at Middletown the whole town was in the full enjoyment of a soldiers' monument commemoration. I strolled down to the boat-house, which is not very far from the MacDonough Hotel, where the crew are boarding, and was very fortunate in finding the men up stairs and just stripping for a quiet row. Generally they can only row in the mornings and evenings, on account of their studies; so they took advantage of the general holiday to have a good long boating. I was startled by the appearance of the crew. They look fit to go into the race to-morrow. They have trained so constantly and so steadily that they have lost every superfluous ounce of flesh, and are as tough and as hard as steel. And this has been done so gradually that not one has had trouble with boils, nor has any one suffered from diarrhea. The crew seemed rather a light one, but intensely wiry. It consists of the following men:

	Pounds.
J. E. Eustis, stroke	160
C. P. Marsh, starboard stroke	151
H. C. Hermans, port waist	163
G. K. Warren, starboard waist	151
W. Whitney, port bow	145
W. H. Downes, bow	148
C. A. Waldo, substitute	166

It is very possible that the starboard waist, Mr. G. K. Warren, may become substitute, and his place may be filled by Mr. Waldo. It is thought that the former is rather light for the waist, as the heaviest men are generally placed there. Warren is light, but very muscular and wiry. Waldo is a short man, but with a tremendous trunk and magnificent masses of muscle behind the shoulder. But the best men in the crew are the stroke and Hermans. Both are tall, loose-limbed giants, with broad loins and great chests. All the crew seem in the finest possible condition, and ready to row at once. They complained somewhat of their practice shell, which certainly has a little twist, but this is hardly apparent when it is upon the water. After settling their seats they took their places and started for an hour's pull down the Connecticut River. They seemed to pull a somewhat slow stroke, though their time was capital, as far as I can judge. Their oars went well back, and they recovered easily, dropping the hands with a quick motion, and then bringing forward, raising the hands at the end of the lunge and giving a good quick pull. The practice-boat unquestionably was not first-class, for it certainly dipped considerably at the stern. Mr. Eustis said it had a sheer to port, and perhaps it had, but as my place of observation was on the other side, I could not detect it. Their new boat is being built by Elliott, of Greenpoint, and they will take it with them on their way to Saratoga, whither they travel Thursday week.

After pulling for an hour they returned to the boat-house in excellent condition. They are going to be formidable competitors for first honors at Saratoga if they do not overtrain. But Eustis knows this perfectly well and is prepared to guard against it. He does not intend to let them get any finer than they are now, and will suspend training and give them a rest if he thinks they are getting too low. For after a certain amount of flesh has been rowed away it is dangerous to take off any more, because vital strength goes with it. A man feels all right, but when he is tried he finds that his powers of endurance have been trained away. After the boat was housed and the men had dressed I accompanied them to their head-quarters at the MacDonough House, where I was stopping also, for it is the chief hotel of the place. They are rather stricter about diet than other crews, though not unpleasantly so. They had for dinner roast beef, blue fish, and bread. Those that chose took potatoes, though some did not. For beverage they had either milk or water. In the morning they have oat-meal and beefsteak or chops, with stale bread and tea. In the evening, cold meat, stale bread, tea, and prunes. They taboo coffee, salt meat, most vegetables, pastry, puddings, and butter. One of them told me that he did not mind the other things, but he did long for a cup of coffee. They are all faithful to their training, and I do not believe one of them would eat forbidden things or neglect his rowing.

When they appear at Saratoga I am satisfied that every one will be struck with their hard appearance. They look so tough that one would never take them for collegians. The secret of this is that they have all been accustomed to hard work, all of them, I believe, having been born on farms, and habituated to farm labor from their earliest years. This is generally spoken of as a matter of great importance. But I think it is of far less than people generally deem. What is more to the point is that these men are maturer in years than the men of other colleges. The Captain must be between twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and there are others not much younger. There is one under twenty-one, and another about that age. This, of course, adds materially to the firmness and solidity of their appearance. Next Wednesday they will row here with the Sophomore crew, a rattling set of young men, who will give them a good tussle. There will be also single scull entries and various other aquatic performances, for boating is becoming a great institution here. The Faculty only encourage it with the left hand, but among the students it is immensely popular. It is, therefore, a pity that the college does not send a Freshman crew and a competitor for the sculls to Saratoga. But the fact is that the college (which has only 196 students,) is poor, and the expenses of their new boat-house crippled them. There is, however, a splendid boating germ here, which will undoubtedly develop into something with time. This is only the third year for the Wesleyans. The first year their Freshman crew—the second year the University crew—came in a splendid second, and this year they hope to come in a good first. If they lose, it will not be for want of trying. They have a fine river to train on, almost within a stone's throw of the hotel, and not far from the college. And if wealthy followers of Wesleyan principles were to be generous in this direction it would be a good thing. The Alumni of Columbia were very liberal. Perhaps the Alumni of the Wesleyan University may remember their college also, and assist the rowing association. For this year it is now too late, but for next year it is to be hoped that the Wesleyans will be enabled to send a University crew, a Freshman crew, a competitor for the sculls, and a winning champion to the college regatta.

GAR.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 18.

SENATE.

OPPOSITION TO RECIPROCITY.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented a memorial of citizens of that State against any reciprocity treaty with Canada. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE MOIETIES BILL.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, called up the report of the Conference Committee on the Moieties bill. After some conversation on the salaries of Collectors the bill went over, the morning hour expiring, but on motion consideration was resumed.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, spoke against the abolition of the moiety system, and said this bill made the revenue laws less efficacious than heretofore, directly contrary to the petitions of E. D. Morgan and many other honest merchants and importers who had given to Congress their views on the subject. The feature in the bill which he complained of was that the penalties would never be enforced, for two reasons: First, because they were so loose they could not be enforced; and second, any officer undertaking to enforce them would be called infamous by the action of Congress. He would like some one to tell him why the salary of the Collector of the Port of New-York had been fixed at $12,000, when the Secretary of the Treasury worked for $8,000. Certainly the responsibility of the Collector was not greater than that of the Secretary.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said one reason why the salary of the Collector of New-York had been fixed at the sum named was that he had an enormous pecuniary responsibility and gave very heavy bonds. Half a million dollars a day was but an ordinary sum to pass through his hands. He was responsible not only for himself but also for his subordinates. There was not an insurance company in the land that would insure the sum for which that officer is liable, for the amount paid to him annually.

Mr. HOWE said the Treasurer of the United States and Assistant Treasurer at New-York had a pecuniary liability equal to that of the Collector, yet they did not get so much salary.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said this bill from the beginning to the end was to favor smugglers. It was the tenderest-drawn bill to punish smuggling he ever met with. After reviewing its provisions, he said he had been criticised severely on account of opposition to the bill by the New-York Press, and in relation to the appointment of the Conference Committee. Before appointing the Conference Committee, he had called the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) to him and consulted him as to the committee. The one named was not entirely satisfactory to that gentleman. He denied that he had been counsel for Harvey, the spy; that he had been telegraphed for by him to come to New-York, and had aided in the prosecution of Phelps, Dodge & Co., to recover $271,000. There never was a greater falsehood than the statement that he had. He opposed the Moiety bill because he thought it ruinous to the revenue and encouraging to smugglers, but when occupying the chair he was governed by parliamentary rules and usages.

MR. SHERMAN said the Senator (Mr. Carpenter) was correct in his statement in regard to the organization of the Conference Committee. It was in exact accordance with the rules of the Senate, and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) was appointed a member of the committee at his (Mr. Sherman's) suggestion.

The report of the Conference Committee was then agreed to without a division.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. CONKLING called up the House bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the necessity of a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and estimate the cost of the same, which was passed.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Chair then called up the unfinished business, being the bill to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission.

The pending question was an amendment proposed by the Committee on Claims to strike out the appropriation of $45,161 to pay the claim of Mr. Bailey, of Louisiana.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 33.

The next amendment of the committee—to strike out the appropriation to pay Letitia Elsey and Maria H. Turpin each $3,563—was agreed to.

The amendment referring the case of Whitly M. Sasser, to the extent of the interest therein, of Letitia Elsey and Maria H. Turpin, and the case of John Campbell, administrator of the estate of Stephen S. Springer, deceased, to the Southern Claims Commission, for a re-examination and report, was agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with amendments, House bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act of July 2, 1864, with an amendment in the nature of substitute, which amendment provides that the portions of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific Railroads, and their branches, upon which trains have been run during the past year, shall be accepted as completed, within the meaning of the third section of act of July 1, 1862, and the patents shall issue for the lands granted in aid thereof as rapidly as the surveys of the United States are extended, which surveys shall be made at the cost of the Government. The amendment further repeals that portion of the act which requires the grantees of the said lands to pay the cost of such surveys. The bill was placed on the calendar.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The House bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was called up.

Mr. ALLISON said the bill had been agreed to by the House almost unanimously. The Senators were perfectly familiar with its provisions, and he did not propose to debate it. It was the result of the careful deliberations of the Joint Select Committee, and they had no amendments to offer.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend the second section of the bill so as to provide that one of the three commissioners to be appointed by the President should be designated as the presiding officer or governor thereof.

Mr. THURMAN said there was one county in Ohio having three times the area of the District of Columbia, and it was governed by a commission of three honest men. There was no necessity for such title as Governor here. Unless there was some great, overwhelming necessity for amending the bill, he hoped it would pass the Senate as it came from the House. The select committee had labored faithfully to make this bill acceptable, and it had passed the House with but very few dissenting votes. What was wanted was an honest administration of affairs for the people, and some provision to have the accounts of the District audited as they, had not seen the face of an Auditor, and the books of no two officers agreed. He had no doubt the permanent form of government to be finally provided under the bill would be a blessing to the people here, and a benefit to the people of the whole Union. The idea of this bill was that something must be done to lift this bankrupt District out of its distress. It was to arrive at the true Government that this temporary Government was authorized. The committees of Congress could safely be trusted to frame a bill during recess which would give a simple, honest, economical Government to the people of the District without any dignities or titles.

Mr. HAMLIN favored the amendment of Mr. Sargent. He said this bill was a good one, but there were some provisions he would like to see in it. It had been said the Government proposed by it was to be a temporary one. No one knew that Congress would have time to make it permanent at its next short session, and what was intended as a temporary affair might turn out to be a long one.

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was lost—yeas 13, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bogy, Clayton, Conover, Gilbert, Hamlin, Johnston, Kelly, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Oglesby, Patterson, Sargent, Windom—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Chandler, Cooper, Cragin, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, McCreery, Merrimon, Pease, Pratt, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Washburn—35.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the provision in the sixth section authorizing the Controller to employ assistants to examine the books, vouchers, and papers of the District Government. He said he did not want to have these papers examined by a miscellaneous crowd, which the Controllers might employ to do the work.

Mr. THURMAN said the assistants were not to do the work of the Controllers, but only to assist them.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed as it came from the House without amendment, or without a roll call. When the negative was called for, Mr. Sargent was the only one who voted nay.

The Senate then, at 6:20, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, went into executive session. After a short time the doors were reopened.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, made a report. He said the report had the concurrence of every member of the committee of both Houses. He would not ask its consideration now, but gave notice that he would call it up immediately after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed: To encourage the establishment of public marine schools; to relieve Wm. G. Jones from political disability; to perfect the title to certain real estate obtained from Jno. W. Norton, of New-York, a defaulter to the Postal Money-order Bureau; to fix the time for the election of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress from the State of Mississippi.

The Senate then, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, made a report, which was read and then explained briefly by Mr. Garfield. There were 110 differences, he said, between the House and Senate when the bill went to the conference. On twenty-one of them the Senate receded absolutely, on forty-four of them the House receded absolutely, and on forty-five of them both Houses agreed with the amendments. He believed that on the whole a fair result had been reached. The Senate was opposed to the reduction of the clerical force in the departments to the extent fixed by the House, and the House conferees were satisfied that in some instances the House had cut too deeply, and therefore they had given way cheerfully. The reductions made in conference amounted to $117,000—that is, the bill appropriates now $117,000 less than was in it when it came from the Senate. The total amount of appropriations in the bill now was $21,063,000.

Mr. STORM, of Pennsylvania, raised a question as to the office of Congressional Printer, and Mr. Garfield explained that the office is made subject to the appointment of the President, after the tenure of the present incumbent shall cease.

Mr. STORM declared that under that arrangement it would be impossible to get the Public Printer out of office until he died.

Mr. DONNAN, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, expressed the belief that the term of the Printer expired with each Congress.

Mr. STORM said that that was an entire mistake. The Congressional Printer had never been re-elected.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, explained from the revised statutes that Mr. Donnan was mistaken.

Mr. DONNAN expressed himself, therefore, dissatisfied with the arrangement made by the Conference Commissioners.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, one of the conferees, explained that the appointment had been originally forced upon the Senate so as to take it from President Johnson. It now returned to plague the inventors. The Senate, after five days' struggle over the question, had manifested a determination to yield no further than it had done.

After further discussion, to report was agreed to.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to have the Senate Civil Rights bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee, remarking that it could not be reported back this session.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky—Let that be made a part of the order.

Mr. BUTLER—Having said it, it is as good as four orders.

Mr. RAINEY, of South Carolina—I shall object to that order.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he would report the Civil Rights bill now before the Judiciary Committee, and asked to have to-morrow evening set apart for debate on it.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, and others objected.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules, and appoint a commission of three to investigate the Choctaw and Chikasaw nations, and to enter into an agreement with them relative to the status of the colored people there, which was agreed to.

THE FREMONT SAN JOSE CLAIM.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill relative to the equitable and legal rights of the parties in possession of certain lands, and the improvements thereon in California, and to provide a jurisdiction to determine their rights. He explained that it had reference to property at Point San Jose belonging to Mrs. Fremont and others, which had been taken possession of by the military authorities, and that it involved some $250,000.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, said it involved $600,000 or $700,000, and the Committee on Military Affairs had made a unanimous report against it. The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows: Removing the political disabilities of James Howard, of Baltimore; requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the necessity for a public building in Brooklyn, and the estimated cost thereof; For the reapportionment of the Legislative representation in Idaho Territory; and authorizing the transfer of gold mint-bars from the Assay office in New-York to the Sub-Treasury.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AGAIN.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, made a proposition to go to the business on the Speaker's table, with the understanding that no advantage should be given to the Civil Rights bill, but that it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, from which no report could be made this session, except by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, objected to the proposition, on the ground that the Civil Rights bill now occupied a position of advantage in being on the Speaker's table and standing in the way of other legislation there.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, remarked that so far as he was concerned, he would let all legislation stop before he would allow the Civil Rights bill to pass.

THE MOIETIES BILL.

Pending the discussion, Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, made the conference report on the Moieties bill, which was agreed to.

The House at 3:20 P. M. adjourned.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday, as Patrolman John C. Gilligan, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was on duty in Cherry street, he found Benjamin Barker, a sailor, lying intoxicated on the sidewalk at the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets. He roused the drunken man, and getting him on his feet, started with him toward the Oak Street Police Station. He had gone but a short distance with his prisoner when he was suddenly surrounded by a gang of young ruffians, who ordered the officer to release the prisoner, and threatened to murder him if he did not comply with their demand. Officer Gilligan refused to release his prisoner, and warned his assailants that if they interfered with him he would defend himself to the last. Several of the ruffians thereupon drew dirk-knives from their pockets and advanced upon the officer, one of them, who appeared to be the ringleader, shouting: "Rip the —— open." Gilligan aimed a blow with his club at this man, but the club was seized by the rowdies and wrenched from his grasp. The officer, still holding his prisoner, drew his revolver and prepared to defend himself. As the ruffians rushed in upon him he fired, and one of his assailants fell to the ground, exclaiming: "Oh, God, I'm shot. Kill the ——." Fortunately for Gilligan, the noise of the pistol-shot brought to his assistance several Policemen from the adjoining posts, and a general melée ensued between the officers and the rowdies over the prostrate body of the wounded ruffian. The Policemen, however, proved victorious, and succeeded in arresting four of Officer Gilligan's assailants and driving the others of the gang away. During the melée Benjamin Barker, whose arrest was the incentive for the assault upon the policeman, was knocked down and had his arm fractured, and Patrolman Crowley was also knocked down, but escaped with slight injury. The man who was shot by Officer Gilligan proved to be Andrew White, aged twenty, of No. 90 Cliff street, and is said to be a member of a notorious gang of ruffians known as the "Swamp Angels." He was removed to the Oak Street Police Station, and was attended by Police Surgeon Powell. It was found that the bullet had entered his back and lodged near the spine, inflicting a wound which it is supposed will prove mortal. By the advice of the surgeon he was promptly conveyed to the Park Hospital. Barker's arm was set by the doctor, and he was locked up at the station-house. The assailants of Patrolman Gilligan gave their names as John Black, aged twenty-two, of No. 213 Clinton street; Geo. Welsh, aged thirty-two, of No. 55 Columbia, and James Newell and James Simmons, of No. 104 Cherry street. They were all accommodated with cells at the Oak Street Station, and were subsequently arraigned at the Tombs Police Court.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

The strike of a number of the bricklayers employed on the new buildings in the course of erection in this City for an advance of wages from $3 50 to $4 per day, presented no new features yesterday, and there were no prospects for a speedy settlement of the difficulty. Although the Secretary of the Bricklayers' Union, who is constantly in receipt of communications relative to the progress of the strike, reports a large majority of contractors engaged in the erection of buildings as having signified their willingness to pay the advance, it is certain that the contractors controlling the principal jobs, O'Brien, Felter, Eidlitz, Darragh, Conover, and others mentioned yesterday, remain firm in holding out against the advance demanded. The men employed by the contractor, Darragh, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, where a building for a large hotel is in course of erection, up to yesterday had continued their work at the old rate of $3 50, under protest, when they discontinued their work, after making a demand for the advance, which was denied. At Dr. Hall's Church, and other buildings in course of erection, where non-society men are employed work has not been interrupted. As to the union bricklayers, it is represented that out of 3,000 composing the union only twenty-six have proved themselves unfaithful to the union in this present movement to obtain higher wages, the penalty for which will no doubt be a forfeiture of the rights and privileges which they enjoyed as members of the union. It was expected that the workmen employed on Jay Gould's new building, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, would have resumed work yesterday, but they did not, and consequently no work was performed, except by some few men who have no connection with the strikers.

OBJECT TEACHING.

Miss Jane Andrews, Principal of the Avenue B Industrial School, and distinguished as a teacher under the object system, entertained a number of the friends of education at her school on Wednesday morning by showing the capacity of children of the poorer classes, and under ten years of age, to acquire information upon topics usually considered difficult to master, and rather uninteresting to scholars generally. The subjects selected, and upon which the children were examined, were plants, color, and birds. The children composing the class had not had any special training for this particular occasion, but evinced by their answers a very accurate and thorough knowledge of the different subjects introduced. During the discussion of each topic, whether of plants, color, or birds, the object spoken of was handled by their teacher within reach of all. The exercises lasted for nearly two hours, and were listened to by all present with the greatest interest.

THE FINANCE BILL.

THE BILL AS FINALLY REPORTED BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Committee on Conference on the Finance bill came to an agreement this afternoon, making the report of the former committee the basis of their action. They struck out sections 3, 7, 8, and 9 of that report, which proposed to repeal so much of the National Bank act as restricted the amount of the circulating notes and provided for retiring and reducing the United States notes until the maximum should be $300,000,000, and for exchanging such notes for bonds, &c., and added several sections with regard to a redistribution of the banking currency as heretofore recommended substantially by Controller Knox. The report of the committee is as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

SEC. 2. That section 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever, by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits, in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section 2 of this act, and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of $500 such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also generally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and, provided further, that so much of section 32 of said National Bank act recognizing, or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts to which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the banks in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the National Bank act, and the outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed, as now provided by law; provided that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $50,000.

SEC. 5. That the Controller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

SEC. 6. That the amount of United States notes outstanding, and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

SEC. 7. That so much of the act, entitled An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, as provided, that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of section 6 of said act, until after the $54,000,000 granted in section 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as application shall be duly made therefor, and until the full amount of the $54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make a requisition on each of the national banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of this circulation as by said act may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money as herein provided, a proportionate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit, shall be surrendered to it.

SEC. 8. That upon the failure of the National Banks upon which requisitions for circulation shall be made, or of any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required within thirty days, the Controller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in Section 49, of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the association or associations which shall so fail to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required of such association or associations, and with the proceeds which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States so much of the circulation of said association or associations shall be redeemed as will equal the amount required and not returned; and if there be any excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption it shall be returned to the association or associations whose bonds shall have been sold; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, designated depositaries and national bank depositaries of the United States, who shall be kept informed by the Controller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation as required, to assort and return to the Treasurer for redemption the notes of such associations as shall come into their hands until the amount required shall be redeemed, and in like manner to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such national banks as have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs of such as shall hereafter so fail or go into liquidation.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency, and he is hereby ordered, to issue circulating notes without delay as applications therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of $55,000,000, to associations organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation under an apportionment made on the basis of population and of wealth as shown by the returns of the census of 1870, and every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions, and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges, and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter, and repeal provided by the National Bank act, provided that the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and removed from the banks transacting business shall not exceed $55,000,000, and that such circulation shall be withdrawn and redeemed as shall be necessary to supply the circulation previously issued to the banks in those States having less than their apportionment; and provided further, that not more than $30,000,000 shall be withdrawn and redeemed, as herein contemplated, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

The title of the bill is amended to read as follows: "An act to fix the amount of United States notes, provide for the redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes."

The report is signed by all the members of the committee.

THE BOGARDUS WILL.

The will of the late James Bogardus, the inventor, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. The testator describes himself as "an eccentric will-maker, and manufacturer of iron houses." The amount left is under $60,000. It is given unconditionally to his wife.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT BUSINESS.

The Grand Jury for the June term of the United States Circuit Court were impaneled yesterday by Judge Benedict. After having organized they adjourned to Wednesday....Peter O'Rourke was convicted of passing counterfeit fifty-cent stamps. He was remanded for sentence.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The second and third matches for the long range badge of the Amateur Rifle Club will be held at Creedmoor, Saturday, June 20, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, June 27, at 11 A. M. The matches are open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club, with any rifle not over ten pounds in weight, the trigger not less than three pounds test pull; telescope sights excluded; distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; all the Club to shoot at 800 and 900 yards, and the eight highest at 900, to shoot at 1,000 yards. Position, any, (without artifical rest;) rounds, five at each distance, with privilege of two sighting shots; entrance fee, fifty cents. Practice by intending competitors after the hour named for the match is forbidden, upon penalty of disqualification for that match. Entries to be made on the ground, or at the Secretary's office.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY—CONFERRING OF DEGREES—ADDRESS OF CHANCELLOR CROSBY.

The commencement exercises of the University of the City of New-York took place yesterday morning in the Academy of Music in the presence of a large and interested audience. Great preparations were made on the part of the graduates to render the occasion as imposing as circumstances would permit, and the platform was gracefully decorated with flowers and wreaths bearing collegiate devices. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University, presided, and among those on the platform were Profs. Johnston, J. W. Draper, Martin, Bull, Cookley, H. Draper, Baird, Gillett, and Saxton; John Taylor Johnston, Rev. Dr. Sampson, Rev. K. M. Shroff, Bombay, India; Rev. A. Potts, Rev. Mr. Nightingale, Rev. Mr. Earle, Rev. Mr. Stead, E. Delafield Smith, James Kelly, Board of Correction; M. Holby, Erastus Benedict, G. W. Clarke, Rev. M. Hoffer, Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Rev. Dr. Park, Wm. R. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Geo. W. Clarke, Morris K. Jesup, William R. Martin, and others.

The proceedings opened with musical selections, and prayer was offered by Rev. Alexander J. Thompson. The usual Latin salutatory was delivered by Alexander Stuart Duff Thompson, of this City, and was mainly distinguished by the choice elegance of its diction. An oration on "Political Degeneracy" followed, the orator being James Harrison Balston, of Greenpoint, Long Island.

A dissertation on the Holy Land was delivered by John Jacob Morris, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., and an oration on the "Educating Power of Habit" was delivered by Charles Ripley Gillett, of this City. In a brief space Mr. Bull condensed some very forcible thoughts suggested by a consideration of his theme, and exhibited in clear language the influence for good or evil which habits exercise on the human mind. He explained that to do good was not invariably an easy task, but one attended with much difficulty, but a rightfully directed effort never failed to accomplish the desired end. An oration by Mr. Charles C. Bull, of this City, followed, the subject being a class motto "To the Front." The oration was well-designed and skillfully constructed, and received its due meed of approbation. A dissertation on "The Self-made Man" was given by Mr. Samuel Leslie Beckley, but because of the highly aristocratic tone he assumed, and his gratuitous aspersions on eminent men of our time who did not receive a college training, it was not particularly admired. A very creditable oration on "The Spirit" was delivered by Harold Morgan Smith, of this City, and he was followed by Mr. Alexander Ramsey Thompson, Jr., of Brooklyn, who pronounced a dissertation entitled "The Slave and The Scholar," which was unquestionably the ablest effort of the day. The valedictory addresses were pronounced by Charles Joseph Hedrick, Georgetown, D. C., in which he paid a fitting tribute to the care and attention bestowed on the graduates by the Chancellor, the Faculty, and the Council.

The Chancellor then proceeded to make the award of fellowships. The first was $300, the second $200, and the third $100, to be delivered according to the rank of the graduates. Mr. Charles Joseph Hedrick received the first fellowship, Mr. Alexander Ramsey Thompson the second, and Mr. Harold Morgan Smith the third. The Butler Eucleian prizes, consisting of $15 and $12, were conferred on Messrs. Hedrick and Beckley.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Charles Joseph Hedrick, Alexander Stuart Duff Thompson, Harold Morgan Smith, Charles Ripley Gillett, Charles Cornelius Bull, Alexander Ramsey Thompson, Jr., John Jacob Morris, Jr., and Samuel Leslie Beckley.

The degree of Bachelor in Science was conferred on Richard Ferris, James Harris Balston, Martin J. Browne, and Sheridan Manners.

The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred on Richard Ferris, James Harris Balston, Martin J. Browne, and Sheridan Manners.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Abraham Samuel Isaacs and John Jay Rice.

The following honorary degrees were also conferred—"D. D.," on Rev. Erskine N. White, Buffalo; Rev. Wm. Reed, Edinburgh, and Rev. Samuel Antliff, Toronto. "LL. D.," on Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. "Ph. D. M.," Alexander Mavronits and Fitzgerald Tisdale, Jr.; and "A. M.," on J. N. Lewis, New-York.

The Chancellor then delivered the following address to the graduates:

GENTLEMEN: On the part of those whom I represent here to-day, permit me to say that, having been in daily contact with you for the past four years, we have learned to admire both your perseverance in study and to love you for the characteristics of your hearts, and we cannot part with you to-day without dealing in thought and in hope with regard to your future career. And just a word or two by way of advice may be appropriate at this juncture. There are just four thoughts which I would utter at this crisis in your history—a crisis so momentous to each one of you. I would say in the first place "prefer integrity to success." There is a common proverb, but a very deceitful one, in the community that there is nothing so successful as success. Let me tell you that oftentimes there is nothing so ruinous as success. Seek first that integrity which is approved by man and approved by God and your own consciences, and see to it that your life is spent ever with the approbation of your consciences, which God has put within you as your monitor. In the second place seek ever the guidance of your heavenly Father, and never suppose that for one moment your own natural strength is sufficient to carry you through the journey of life. The third point is this: Seek to do good as you have opportunity, live for others and not for yourselves, and the reflection of the good that you do will come back to bless your own souls, and then, lastly, (and this is not at all the least counsel,) marry as soon as you can. [Laughter and applause.] Marry as soon as you can find those young women who will make proper wives, and who will be willing to accept you as their husbands. [Laughter.] Jean Paul said that he never could get along in life until he married, and then he found his wife's support was not only his incentive to activity, but her communion was a new power to his soul. And you will find, contrary to the false testimony the world is ever pouring into your ear that the sooner you become married men the stronger you will be for all your life. [Applause.] Don't seek to obtain a fortune; don't wait for any standard of position which the feeling and fashion of the world would put before you as proper standards ere you take this important step in life. Avoid in your choice those that are fashionable and full of frivolity, [applause,] and seek those who will adorn your life with those domestic virtues in which woman has her principal glory. And recollect this, that your protection in life will be the earnest affection and ministry of a loving wife. I bid you farewell. [Applause.]

The exercises terminated with the benediction.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of the College of New-York was held last evening at the University, Washington square, the President, John Taylor Johnston, presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Stead, of the class of 1869, and the Register, Prof. Baird, reported the death of a number of members, including Rev. J. J. Atchison, of the class of 1833, the oldest member of the association. Chancellor Crosby eulogized the character and life of Mr. Atchison. The pecuniary condition of the association was reported to be prosperous. The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year:

President—John Taylor Johnston.
Vice President—William R. Martin.
Secretary—John A. Foster.
Treasurer—Willard L. Felt.
Register—Henry M. Baird.
Executive Committee—Smith E. Lane, William P. Lee, Hanson C. Gibson, Wm. W. Stephenson.

The annual address was delivered by E. Delafield Smith, and at its conclusion the association resolved itself into a pleasant dinner party, where songs, toasts, and extempore speeches were freely indulged in. The rumor regarding the immediate retirement from the Chancellorship of Prof. Crosby is authoritatively denied.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The competitive examinations were continued at the Normal College yesterday. The prizes striven for were those offered for the most proficient in music, elocution, and Latin. Eleven pupils entered for the prize in music, and it was decided by the judges—Mrs. James M. Farr, Miss Simms, Miss Doremus, and Miss Waterbury—that the first, $50 in gold, known as the Barron prize, should be awarded to Miss Stone, and the second, an honorable mention, should be given to Miss Day. In the elocution class eight presented themselves. The judge, Rev. Dr. Adams, was unable to come to a decision, as he found four speakers whom he considered equal in merit. He reserved his decision, therefore, until after another trial, which will take place at 9:30 this morning. In Latin there were nine competitors, Miss Van Amringe and Rev John Crosby Brown being the judges. As the exercises in this class were partly oral and partly written, it was impossible for the award to be made at the time; the judges, therefore, took the papers and will announce their decision on Tuesday next. To-day there will be competitive examinations in the classes of Physics and Physiology. This will finish the examinations for graduation, promotion, and medals and prizes. The announcements of the awards will be made to the students in the latter part of next week. The fifth annual Commencement will take place on Thursday, the 2d of July, in the chapel of the new college building, corner of Fourth avenue and Sixty-ninth street. The exercises throughout were very interesting, and highly creditable both to the teachers and students.

THE ICE MONOPOLY.

THE REPORTED SCARCITY OF ICE UNTRUE.

THE COMBINATION OF THE WEALTHY COMPANIES—A SYSTEM OF WHOLESALE ROBBERY EXPOSED.

The outrageous exactions of the few monopolists controlling the ice trade in this City upon housekeepers and the great body of small consumers deserves the severest reprobation and the fullest exposure. The unfounded pretense that there is a large deficiency in the ice supply this year, so industriously circulated by the monopolists, who have cunningly organized to buy up or control by conditional contracts a million and a half tons of this indispensable article, which is offered as a reason for charging consumers $1 per 100 pounds for very inferior ice, has aroused universal indignation, and led to an investigation, which proves that the available ice crop this year is larger than ever before.

The ice business has grown within a few years to giant proportions, involving millions of capital, and is mainly controlled by the Barmore family, who are the principal proprietors of the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies. The enormous profits of these companies have raised President Barmore from the position of a journeyman shoemaker without capital to the rank of a millionaire, he having grown up with the ice business, commencing as an ice peddler with a single wagon. Ice generally costs nothing more than the expense of gathering, housing, and delivering, and this expense is equally necessary whether the ice is obtained from the Hudson River or the immense ice-fields of the Kennebec. And whether the ice be loaded into a barge at Washington Heights and delivered at one of our City docks, or loaded at a Kennebec pier in an ice schooner and floated down to our City, the amount of handling and labor involved is the same in each case. The only additional cost in bringing the beautiful clear thick ice of Maine to our wharves, and into competition with the inferior ice gathered near this City, is the small extra cost of freight, arising from a few days' longer voyage. Fifty cents per ton will more than cover this added expense and a very small item of waste of cargo. On the other hand we have, in Maine, to counter-balance this small item of additional expense, various economic advantages over this locality, namely, cheaper labor and the long-continued and certain supply of superior ice. The Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies are well aware of this fact, and have supplemented their local ice crop with a stock in Maine to cover any possible deficiency. In addition to the large overplus left on hand from last year, the ice harvest of this year was fully two-thirds of the usual crop, and this, added to the enormous crop gathered in favorable localities elsewhere, aggregates the largest supply of ice ever harvested in this country. Thus it is an outrage on public credulity to attempt to secure credence for the absurd story that there is any scarcity of ice this season.

Our local consumption of ice heretofore has shown a large yearly increase, and last year reached a total of nearly two million tons. The Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies form the combination here, and furnish at least two-thirds of all the ice used in this City and suburbs, or about 1,500,000 tons. The remaining 600,000 or 700,000 tons are gathered and supplied by four or five other companies. When there is an open and legitimate competition in this business the ice is delivered at the wharf and pays a handsome profit to the companies at $2 50 per ton, or twelve and a half cents per 100 pounds. Above this moderate price, every advance of five cents per 100 pounds adds to the net receipts of the companies $1 for every ton of ice delivered. And this season, when their extortionate price ranges from forty cents to $1 per hundred pounds, the aggregate sum forced from the depleted incomes of the outraged public of this City alone will amount to many millions of dollars. One man and his family have virtual control of this enormous business. Mr. Barmore is the President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and his son-in-law, Mr. McClay, is Vice President. Another son-in-law, Mr. Leonard, is the President of the Washington Ice Company. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Barmore began what was then the very unpretending business of peddling ice. He is now said to be worth about $5,000,000. Every five cents per hundred pounds, or one dollar per ton, that he can advance the price of ice, this year, above ten cents per hundred pounds, will turn into his plethoric coffers over $1,000,000. An average advance of forty cents per hundred pounds would be $8 per ton, or an advanced profit of $9,000,000 on the aggregate yearly business of this one gigantic family monopoly.

It was, therefore, no vain boast Mr. Barmore was said to have made to one of his associates, that he "intended to double his pile this year and quit." The ice trade has passed so recently and gradually from being the mere dispensers of an article of luxury into an important industry for the distribution of an article in general demand and of paramount necessity for the preservation of all food supplies, that it has thus far been kept under the control of a small ring which Mr. Barmore finds no trouble in reaching and controlling. The many and "independent ice wagons" which circulate about the City under various titles as companies, and supply a numerous patronage of small consumers, are principally owned by men who have graduated from the employ of the old companies and become possessed of one or more horses and wagons. They seem to keep in the old groove from habit, and obtain all their supplies from the Barmore ice barges. They are held in complete subjection to the one controlling power under contracts containing the most rigid and one-sided conditions. The contracts are peremptorily annulled and their supplies cut off if the companies dare go outside of their present list of patrons to succor any rebellious customer of the great extortionists who may attempt to find relief from their exorbitant demands. The smaller companies, including what is called the Consumers' Ice Company, and others, find it more agreeable, and profitable also to enter into an alliance, offensive or defensive, with Barmore, and thus help to rob the helpless public, rather than encounter a mean, unscrupulous, and disagreeable competition.

The only appeal that will effectually reach the comfortable situation of the ice king will be to make him aware that the golden flow from his long submissive subjects has been turned to the emolument of his petty rivals. The people of Williamsburg and Jersey City have, within the past few days, caused the ice men to make a decided concession from the extreme prices they have been demanding. Ice is the last article in which a monopoly should be possible in this part of the country, and we venture to predict that this is the last year such a condition of the trade as exists at present will be tolerated. The City supplies an abundant flow of pure water for a moderate tax, and it would be well if the Board of Health and those having charge of municipal affairs would seriously consider the question of furnishing a full supply of ice to the great mass of householders at cost of collection and distribution, so that the poor and laboring classes and all our benevolent institutions could be fully supplied at a moderate cost, while insuring a small profit to the City Treasury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, James Kelly and Michael Feeny pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for three months.....Robert Holder pleaded guilty to a similar offense, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.....Joseph Murphy pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Henry Howland, a well-known offender, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sentenced to two years in State Prison....Peter McKnight, son of Ex-Alderman McKnight, and John Smith were placed on trial charged with stealing $30 from Frank Koch, who had paid that sum in part payment for a pony which McKnight said he was authorized to sell. John Smith was acquitted, and became witness for McKnight, who was discharged by the Recorder on paying the $30 taken from Koch....Joseph Cook pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years....John Cummings, charged with stealing a horse and harness valued at $200 from Louis Jacobs, of No. 148 East Twenty-fourth street, on the 2d of June, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Charles Connolly, a professional burglar, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Marcus Meyer and Mary Ann Gregory pleaded guilty to petit larceny; six months each in the Penitentiary....George W. Lattier pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.....Malachi J. Ryan pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny; eight months in the Penitentiary....Three boys named Joseph Lindsay, James Lowery, and Stephen Brady were sent to the House of Refuge on a plea of burglary....Patrick Thompson, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club was to have been sailed yesterday, and the members and their invited guests assembled at Frank Bates' Club-house. The larger number of the yachts of the club are merely small open sail-boats, though the Syren and Marianne are good sized schooners, forty and fifty feet long respectively. Though considerable courage was gained after the arrival of the members at the club-house, yet the ten-knot breeze which was blowing was sufficient to deter them from attempting the race. The capsizing of the five yachts in the regatta on Wednesday influenced many. After waiting about some time for some evidence of a change of weather they finally decided to postpone the race until Saturday, June 27, next. Davies Brothers, owners of the Syren and Marianne, were very much disappointed by the postponement of the race. They said that they were disgusted with the action of the club, and that they should withdraw their yachts. They added that they wanted to join some club that was not afraid of sailing its yachts in a ten-knot breeze. The club's yachts are evidently better fitted for a drifting than a sailing regatta.

THE DOG POUND.

As early as 6 o'clock yesterday morning thirty-three dog-stealers were found by a TIMES reporter patiently waiting outside Alderman Morris' opera-house, in Thirty-seventh street. The canines were nearly all common street curs, with the exception of eight, among which was one fine Newfoundland dog. Some curious scenes took place before the pound was open, young roughs being assailed by older and more experienced thieves, and charged with stealing the dogs of the latter. A fight took place between an Italian and one of the gang, but the foreign citizen obtained the mastery. One human cur had three young, miserable dogs—mere pups—roped together, and, because they would not stand quietly, cruelly kicked one of them, but he soon came to grief by being severely booted by Mr. Bergh's Superintendent, who had been closely watching him. The Poundmaster or executioner arrived at 8 o'clock, and a red-headed individual who called himself the financial agent of the concern soon followed. In two hours and a half 100 dogs had been received. All small dogs under six months of age were refused, and the stealers, thus losing their blood money, retired again to the street and flung the poor little animals into the roadway. In some cases the waifs were chased by the boys and again offered to the market, but only with the same result. This was the refinement of cruelty; for it would have been mercy indeed to have killed these tiny creatures, which were helpless and weak. It was curious and instructive to notice with what pleasure the Mayor's dog slaughterer "grabbed" a good looking dog, and with what pleasure he appeared to secure the animal at the further extremity of the pound. No doubt the after "grab" from the owner, who doubtless would turn up to claim the pet, stimulated the distinction from the mongrel. At 10 o'clock the pound was full, and the market was closed for the day. The late arrivals retired, dragging their captives after them. During the day four of the dogs went into fits, and two were killed. Mr. Bergh's officers were on duty all day, and with the view of watching the process of suffocation, but from some cause no executions took place. The Pound-master did not seem to relish the presence of the humitarians, and they, thinking he was playing a part, kept closer watch. At 5 o'clock the pound was closed up with its 225 lodgers chained to the floor. All the visitors and the men in charge left, but the place was watched by the officers of Mr. Bergh all night, with a view to be on hand in the event of the wholesale slaughter taking place. In the afternoon two members of the Grand Jury visited the charnel-house, and expressed their unqualified disgust with the whole concern. Some of the dogs have been confined over sixty hours, and, refusing the soaked bread, have been without food during that time. The City Fathers only provide one course for their victims, and they eat this or starve in their prison. In the event of another stupid and careless half-suffocating performance taking place, Mr. Bergh's officers will, they say, arrest all the executioners and close the place by virtue of the State law.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

James Dezee brought suit against the City to recover $3,000, being rent for the year 1872 of premises corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, used by Excise Commissioners and Coroners. The City, as in three similar cases in which judgment was rendered against it, had a general denial interposed on its behalf as a defense. Yesterday the case was called on for trial in the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Monell. No one appearing on behalf of the City, Mr. T. J. McKee, counsel for the plaintiff, moved to take judgment by default. Testimony was introduced showing the rent claimed to be due under the lease, and the court ordered judgment in favor of plaintiff for the full amount, with interest thereon, and $100 extra allowance.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, the case of Paul C. Coffin against the City was called on for trial. Coffin had sued to recover $17,800 for castings furnished under authority of the Croton Board, by whom the claim was regularly approved. The suit was defended on the part of the City on the ground that the charges in plaintiff's bill were excessive. On the trial proof of the excessiveness of the charges failed to be forthcoming, and the court ordered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed by him.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., before Judge Van Vorst and a jury James W. Heatherton recovered a judgment against the City for $138, for gas-fitting in Fulton and Catharine Markets, instead of $208, claimed by him.

ASSESSMENTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort yesterday sent to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following works, in order that the assessments may be made:

For sewers in Sixth avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; in Seventh avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, and in One Hundred and Twenty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, &c........$121,768 00

For curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-eighth street, between Third and Fifth avenues........2,352 14

THE SUIT AGAINST MARSHAL SHARPE.

The suit of James M. Henry against United States Marshal Sharpe and his Deputy, Kehoe, for falsely imprisoning the plaintiff instead of one "Henry," against whom a warrant for perjury was in force, already noticed in yesterday's TIMES, was concluded yesterday, and submitted to the jury. Judge Robinson, in his charge, directed the jury that the arrest was unjustifiable, and that the Marshal was liable for all acts of his Deputy done within the line of his duty, but, for any acts of oppression done by the latter outside the line of his duty a personal judgment might be rendered against him. The jury had not agreed at the hour of adjournment, and were ordered, if agreed, to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

THE WILL OF GEN. HARTSUFF.

The will of the late Major Gen. Hartsuff was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. He made several provisions for friends in case his property exceeded $25,000, but as it does not exceed $10,000, the legacies fail. He leaves all under $25,000 to his wife during her life and widowhood. Upon her death and marriage it is to be divided into six equal shares, one of which is to be given to his niece Georgina, one to his brother William, one to his brother Albert, and the remaining three to his sister Mary, the wife of Dr. Titus Duncan.

TWO JUVENILE JACK SHEPPARDS.

On the night of last Wednesday week, two youths named George Price and John Murphy, committed for five days for being drunk, effected their escape from Jefferson Market Police Court Prison. They were captured soon after by an officer of the Ninth Precinct, and locked up. Both their terms expired the following day. It appears the sewer leading from the ten-day part of the prison was being repaired, and the two lads being at work on the sewer, saw a chance for escaping through it. They got into the sewer through a branch of the furnace. The sewer does not connect with the part of the prison reserved for important criminals.

RECEPTION AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 13.

There was a large attendance at the annual reception of Grammar School No. 13, yesterday. The programme consisted of recitations and vocal and instrumental music. At the conclusion of the exercises semi-annual certificates were presented to 220 boys. A number of books as prizes were also given to the boys who were the most proficient in grammar. These prizes were not given by the Board of Education, but by the German Professor. Addresses were delivered by President Vance, Trustee Henry Merz, Assistant Superintendent Jones, and W. S. Pinckney, who was a pupil at the school thirty years ago. The attendance at this school is about 400, and there are, besides the Principal, eleven teachers.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

The trial of Andrew L. Roberts, charged with forging bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, was continued before Judge Brady and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. At the opening of the Court, neither side having any further testimony to offer, Mr. A. Oakey Hall proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of the accused. Mr. Hall had not concluded his argument at the adjournment of the Court, and will resume it this morning.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants, 34; amounting to $38,737 42. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, &c., and interest, $22,549 42; collection of assessments and interest, $858 05; market rents and fees, $5,014 20; water rents, $8,299 93; water permits, $158 50; licenses, Mayor's Office, $351 25; permits, Mayor's Office, $939. Total, $38,600 35.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Acting Mayor Vance resumed his duties early yesterday morning. Mr. Peter Cooper called at the office during the afternoon, but on learning that Mayor Havemeyer was absent he left....The City fathers were not in their committee rooms yesterday. Many of them have left the City.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

COMMUNICATION RESPECTING THE COMPLETION OF THE BUILDING.

The following communication has been addressed to the Commissioners of the new Court-house:

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1874.

Messrs. Willis Blackstone, John P. Cumming, Thomas B. Tappan, Smith E. Shaw, Commissioners on Appointment of the Mayor for Completion of Court-house Building:

GENTLEMEN: Owing to the failure of the Controller to bring before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its meeting yesterday, the question as to the propriety of issuing Court-house stock for the completion of the new Court-house building, the opportunity did not present itself for our explaining, as we intended to do, the position we occupy in reference to this matter, and the course we intend to follow in protecting the public interests, in part confided to our care.

We embrace the earliest opportunity of placing these views before you, and request your co-operative action in reference thereto.

Apart from the question raised by the Board of Aldermen as to the legality of your appointment, there is, to our minds, a more important one, which must be considered by you. It is this: Have you, in the circumstances, any right or authority to incur any obligations for, or in name, or in behalf of the City, on account of, or in reference to, the Court-house building? We are aware that the Counsel to the Corporation has advised you, in an opinion which we see printed in the *City Record* of yesterday's date, that he, having, upon inquiry, found that there is now an unexpended appropriation for the completion of the Court-house, it is your duty to proceed with such erection and completion. The information as to the unexpended appropriation, the Counsel to the Corporation says, was obtained by him upon written inquiry made of the Finance Department.

Whatever the Finance Department may have informed the Counsel to the Corporation can be no guide to our action in the discharge of the duty the law imposes upon us in reference to this matter, and the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation upon such information we cannot receive as authority to influence our action. The law upon the subject is binding both upon the Finance Department and Department of Law, and is so plain that it is astonishing how it could be overlooked by the head of either department.

By section 7 of chapter 583 of the laws of 1871, which is the only law we find authorizing the issue of bonds or stock for the completion of the Court-house, it is provided that, "For the completion of the New-York County Court-house the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby authorized to be appropriated," and the Controller of the City of New-York is directed, on obtaining the required authority, to raise said amount on the stock of the County of New-York.

You will notice that the statute does not make the appropriation for the purpose of completing the Court-house; it only authorizes such an appropriation to be made, not exceeding the maximum sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The question as to who is authorized to make the appropriation has been judicially determined. This authority was first in the Board of Apportionment, mentioned in the third section of the same statute, which consisted of the Mayor, the Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks. The powers and duties of the Board of Apportionment have, by the 112th section of the charter of 1873, been transferred to and vested in, and are now possessed by, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment thereby created, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

In June, 1871, the Board of Apportionment authorized the Controller to issue stock of the County to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, part of the seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars authorized to be appropriated by the statute, and this amount was accordingly raised, and has been expended by the Controller.

No part of the balance of five hundred thousand dollars authorized to be issued by the statute has been appropriated by the Board of Apportionment, or the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and no portion of the same can be issued by the Controller until the authority of this latter board is obtained therefor.

It was held by the Supreme Court, both at Special and General Term, in the proceedings of the Messrs. Cornell against the Controller, that the moneys authorized to be raised under the provisions of this statute could be lawfully applied, not only to the completion of the building, so far as incomplete, but also to the payment of claims incurred for completing it so far as erected, and the Legislature, by two statutes, chapters 9 and 29, of the laws of 1872, directed the Controller to repay, out of the moneys authorized to be raised by the statute of 1871, such amounts as had been advanced by any bank, or trust or insurance company to the Commissioners for the completion of the Court-house. On the authority of these legislative provisions, a demand has been made by the Tenth National Bank for upward of three hundred thousand dollars, principal and interest, claimed to have been advanced to the now superseded Commissioners for the completion of the Court-house building. This claim has been so far sustained by Mr. Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court, that he has directed a peremptory mandamus to issue commanding the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to meet and by concurrent vote to authorize the issue of stock, pursuant to the provisions of the statute of 1871, and to take such action as will authorize the Controller to pay the claim of the bank.

There is also another law which has an important bearing upon this subject, which you will find expressed in the following language, in section 89 of the charter: "No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or offices of the City unless an appropriation has been previously made covering such expense."

You will thus see that until the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, there is no appropriation at your disposal, or provided by law for the completion of the Court-house, and you are therefore prohibited from incurring any expense for this purpose.

So long as the order of Mr. Justice Donohue stands unreversed the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cannot lawfully appropriate any portion of the sum authorized to be raised by the statute of 1871 for the completion of the Court-house, except the balance which may remain after providing for the claim made by the Tenth National Bank, and as this balance will not be sufficient to complete the building, it is not, in our judgment, a proper action to take to apply any portion of it to this purpose.

There has been so much mismanagement in reference to the completion of this building that we have resolved that no authority shall be given by us to incur any further expense for the purpose until we have submitted to us an estimate showing the expenses in detail which will be necessary to complete the building, and if the moneys which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are authorized to appropriate for this purpose are insufficient to meet the expenses specified, then the building must remain as it is until further authority is conferred on the Board to provide therefor.

It is most deeply to be regretted that in this, as in so many other matters in connection with the government of this City, there should be such confusion and contradiction, and that those whose duty it is to prevent, if possible, such unseemly displays in the government, should be ready to aid in measures calculated to increase the discord which already exists.

We have endeavored to point out to you the true position of matters in reference to the Court-house building, and we ask your aid and co-operation in endeavoring to prevent further injury where so much has been already caused.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
President of the Board of Aldermen.
JOHN WHEELER,
President Dep't of Taxes and Assessments.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Westervelt presiding. A petition was read from the merchants of the Ninteenth Ward stating that they are without the necessary convenience as to the unloading of their merchandise; that there is but one private wharf and no public wharf on the East River frontage in that immediate vicinity, so that they are obliged to receive all their goods and wares that come by water from said private wharf, whose owners charge enormous fees. The petitioners, in conclusion, pray that some point on the East River front, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh streets, should be selected on which a public wharf should be erected. The petition was referred to the Executive Committee. The other business transacted was of an unimportant nature.

"BOSS" TWEED TO REVISIT THE SCENES OF HIS FORMER SWAY.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., before Judge Van Vorst, is to be called on to-day the trial of Foster Dewey against William Collins. The case involves a contest over the amount of a $1,000 promissory note given in connection with the late Oriental Club, of which the late "Boss" was the founder and patron. Yesterday Judge Donohue granted a writ of habeas corpus *ad testificandum*, under which the "Boss" is to be produced in court to-day as a witness, and unravel the tangled circumstances affecting defendant's liability on the note in suit.

A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

In Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I., yesterday, before Judge Robinson and a jury, the suit of Christopher Keyes against the Mayor, &c., was called on for trial. Keyes sued to recover $2,900 for grading and regulating One Hundred and Twelfth street between Second avenue and Harlem River. The case was defended on the ground that the thirty per cent. reserve which formed the basis of plaintiff's claim was not payable until after certification of the collection of the assessments therefor. On this ground plaintiff's suit was dismissed.

THE SWINDLING FIRM OF "WALKER & CO."

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions having found five additional indictments for conspiracy to defraud against Gideon L. Walker and his confederates, comprising the firm of "Walker & Co.," by whose swindling operations a number of New-York merchants have been victimized, the prisoners were arraigned to plead yesterday. Walker, who is an Ex-Judge, on behalf of himself and his fellow-prisoners, in a lawyer-like way, offered a general plea of not guilty, and demanded a speedy trial. The firm of "Walker & Co." was then remanded to the Tombs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 West. Union.....70⅜	200 N. Y. C. & Hud.....97⅛
100 do.....70⅜	200 do.....97¼
400 do.....70⅜	200 do.....b3. 97⅛
300 do.....70¼	100 do.....97⅛
200 do.....c. 70⅜	100 do.....s3. 97⅛
800 do.....70⅜	300 do.....97⅜
200 do.....70½	100 North-west.....b3. 36⅜
200 do.....70⅜	800 do.....36⅜
300 do.....c. 70⅜	400 do.....36⅜
500 do.....70¾	100 do.....b3. 37
900 do.....70⅞	300 do.....37
200 do.....70⅞	100 do.....37⅛
200 do.....s3. 70⅜	100 do.....37
800 do.....70⅜	60 do.....s3. 37
500 Bost., H. & E.....s3. 1	300 do.....37⅛
200 Erie R.....b3. 27⅞	200 do.....37
300 do.....27⅞	200 do.....36⅞
200 do.....c. 27⅞	100 Rock Island.....95⅛
200 do.....27⅞	500 do.....95⅛
100 do.....27⅞	100 do.....95⅛
800 do.....28	100 do.....95⅛
100 do.....s3. 27⅞	100 do.....95
200 do.....28	200 do.....95⅛
50 do.....27½	100 Union Pac.....24⅛
100 Pac. Mail.....40⅞	200 do.....24⅛
100 do.....41	500 do.....24
400 do.....c. 41⅛	500 do.....23⅞
400 do.....41	600 do.....24
400 do.....40⅞	200 do.....24⅛
300 do.....40¾	500 do.....24¼
300 do.....s3. 40⅞	1200 do.....24⅛
300 do.....40⅞	1000 do.....24¼
200 do.....b3. 41	200 Tol. & Wab.....30⅜
1200 do.....41	300 do.....30½
300 do.....s60. 40¾	400 do.....30⅜
100 do.....41⅛	800 do.....30¼
100 do.....41	400 do.....30½
200 Del., L. & W.....108¼	200 do.....30⅜
1000 Lake Shore.....70¼	300 do.....30¾
400 do.....70⅜	200 do.....30¼
500 do.....70⅜	800 do.....30⅜
500 do.....70⅛	300 do.....30¼
1100 do.....70	100 do.....30⅜
900 do.....69⅞	200 St. Paul.....32⅝
500 do.....70	100 do.....32½
700 do.....70⅛	200 do.....32⅞
600 do.....70⅛	200 do.....33
200 do.....70	100 do.....32⅞
900 do.....s3. 70⅛	500 Ohio & Miss.....22½
1200 do.....70⅛	100 do.....s3. 22⅜
300 do.....s3. 70⅛	100 do.....22⅝
1500 do.....70⅛	200 do.....22⅝
500 do.....70⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.....16⅛
100 do.....s15. 70⅛	50 do.....16⅛
1000 do.....70⅛	50 do.....16
200 do.....s3. 70⅛	100 do.....16¼
100 do.....s3. 70⅛	100 do.....16

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,300 U.S.6,'81,R. 12.116⅞	$4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....12.114⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, n.....12.114	14,000 do.....b. c. 114
1,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.118	1,000 U.S.6s,C..b. c. 114⅝
30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....12.113¾	10,000 U. S. 5s,'81, R. 114

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.....97⅜	400 Del., L. & W. b. c. 108¼
500 C. & O. 1st C.....52	10 Mor. & Es.....b. c. 94
1,000 do.....52½	400 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 70¼
2,000 do.....52¼	2600 do.....70⅛
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.107	200 do.....s3. 70⅛
1,000 A. & S. 1st..b3.105	600 do.....69⅞
3,000 L., B. & M. 1st.....72½	100 do.....70
6,000 C. & N. W. C. G. Gold Bds.....76½	1800 do.....69⅞
	1200 do.....69¾
1,000 Mor. & E.7s,'71. 94⅜	2600 do.....69⅝
3,000 Ls. Sh.Div. Bds. 95⅜	900 do.....c. 69⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.....95	2000 do.....69⅝
3,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.....107	100 do.....s3. 69½
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 92⅛	100 do.....b3. 69⅝
1,000 C. Pains. & A. N. 97	100 do.....69½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....86½	100 do.....69⅜
3,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.1st.106¾	300 do.....69½
1,000 do.....106½	1000 do.....s3. 69⅜
2,000 A & T. H. 2d Pf. 89	800 do.....69½
100 United States Ex. 69	500 do.....69⅝
10 American Ex.....c. 60¼	700 do.....69⅝
400 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 36¾	800 do.....69⅛
100 do.....36⅞	300 do.....69
100 do.....36½	100 do.....68⅞
200 do.....36¾	1100 do.....69
100 do.....36¼	25 Illinois Cen.....94
400 do.....36⅝	100 Erie Railway. b. c. 27¾
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 53⅝	800 do.....27⅝
900 West. Un. T...b. c. 70⅛	100 do.....s4. 27⅝
800 do.....70⅜	500 do.....s3. 27½
1600 do.....70⅛	200 do.....27⅛
200 do.....70⅛	200 do.....27½
800 do.....b3. 70⅛	400 Union Pac.....b. c. 24⅛
1700 do.....70⅜	500 do.....24⅛
1200 do.....s3. 70¼	1000 do.....24
400 do.....70⅜	200 do.....23⅞
1000 do.....70⅛	600 do.....24
800 do.....70⅛	100 do.....24
200 do.....s4. 70⅛	1000 do.....23⅞
100 do.....s3. 70⅛	1000 do.....23⅞
100 do.....70⅛	300 do.....23⅝
800 do.....70⅛	500 do.....23⅝
1200 do.....70	150 Atl. & Pa. Pf. b. c. 14
800 do.....70⅛	100 do.....13⅞
100 N. J. C.....b. c. 106½	200 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 40
200 Ch. & R. I. b. c. s3. 95	100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 22¼
300 do.....95	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 32¾
100 do.....94⅞	100 do.....32⅞
75 do.....95	100 do.....32¾
100 do.....94⅞	100 do.....32⅝
400 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 40⅞	200 do.....32½
200 do.....40⅝	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 30⅜
100 do.....40⅜	100 do.....30¼
800 do.....40½	200 do.....30⅜
500 do.....s60. 39⅞	200 do.....30⅜
500 do.....s60. 39½	300 do.....30⅜
200 do.....s3. 40½	200 do.....30¼
100 do.....40⅜	30 do.....30
300 do.....40⅜	100 do.....c. 30⅜
300 do.....40⅜	100 do.....30¼
100 do.....40⅜	100 do.....30
100 do.....40⅜	200 do.....29⅞
500 do.....40⅝	600 do.....29⅞
100 do.....40¼	300 do.....29⅞
400 do.....40	100 do.....29⅞
200 do.....40	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 16
600 do.....b3. 40	100 do.....s3. 15⅞
100 do.....c. 40	100 do.....15½
100 do.....39⅞	100 do.....15⅝
600 do.....39⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 97¼
700 do.....39¾	200 Harlem.....b. c. 128

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 Western Union.....69⅞	200 North-west.....b3. 35¾
900 do.....69⅞	200 do.....35⅞
500 do.....70	400 do.....35⅞
300 do.....70⅛	200 do.....b3. 35⅞
100 do.....70⅛	100 do.....36
800 do.....70⅛	300 do.....36
100 do.....70¼	100 do.....36⅛
100 do.....70¼	200 Del., Lack. & W.....108⅛
200 do.....70⅛	100 do.....108
600 do.....70⅛	200 do.....b3. 108⅛
55 C., C., C. & I.....66½	40 Rock Island.....94⅛
200 Pacific Mail.....39⅞	100 do.....c. 94⅛
200 do.....39⅞	100 do.....94¼
300 do.....39⅞	100 do.....94⅛
1600 do.....39⅞	200 do.....94⅜
300 do.....39⅞	100 do.....94⅛
400 do.....s3. 39⅞	300 do.....94⅛
1500 do.....39¾	200 do.....94⅜
300 do.....39⅞	100 do.....95
100 do.....40	100 do.....94⅞
200 do.....40⅛	100 do.....94⅞
200 do.....b3. 40⅛	100 do.....94⅜
300 do.....s3. 40	100 do.....94⅝
500 do.....40⅛	800 do.....94½
100 do.....40⅛	100 Tol. & Wab.....29⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.....97	100 do.....29⅞
100 do.....96⅞	100 do.....29⅞
800 do.....97⅛	100 do.....29⅞
100 do.....97	200 do.....29⅞
400 Erie Railway.....s3. 27⅞	200 do.....29⅞
200 do.....s3. 27⅛	200 do.....29⅞
400 do.....27⅝	100 do.....b2. 29⅞
100 do.....27¾	100 do.....29¾
300 Lake Shore.....68⅞	200 do.....29⅞
100 do.....b3. 69	800 do.....30
1500 do.....68⅞	200 do.....30⅛
1100 do.....68¾	100 do.....30
700 do.....68⅞	600 do.....29⅞
2000 do.....69	400 do.....29¾
200 do.....s3. 69	100 Rock Island.....94⅞
100 do.....s3. 69⅛	200 St. Paul.....32¼
800 do.....69⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.....15½
1500 do.....69¼	100 do.....16
200 do.....69⅜	900 do.....b3. 16
600 do.....69¼	1300 Union Pacific.....23⅝
700 do.....69⅛	200 do.....23¾
300 do.....69	500 do.....23⅞
100 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 22⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,500 U.S.5-20R.'62.114	$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....120⅞
2,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.114⅛	
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65.118¾	10,000 U. S. 5s C.,'81.114

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Cleve. & Tol. New Bds. b. c. c. 97½	100 Union Pac.....b. c. 23⅞
	500 do.....23¾
3,000 Union Pac. 1st. 86¾	300 do.....23⅞
3,000 Cent. Pac.G.B. 92½	400 do.....24
1,000 C.&R.I.Pac.7s.106⅛	200 do.....b3. 24
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.....100½	200 do.....s3. 23⅞
1,000 Mor. & Ess.2d.103½	500 do.....23⅞
1,000 Har. 1st 7s C.108	100 do.....b3. 24
4,000 M.&St.P.8s1st106½	100 do.....24⅛
10 Fourth Nat. B'k.106	500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 68⅞
1100 West.U.Tel..b. c. 70¼	600 do.....68¾
300 do.....s3. 70⅛	400 do.....68⅞
900 do.....70⅛	300 do.....69
200 do.....70	500 do.....69⅛
100 do.....b3. 70⅛	400 do.....69⅛
200 do.....70⅛	300 do.....69
400 do.....70¼	600 do.....s3. 69
200 do.....s60. 69½	900 do.....68⅞
100 do.....70¼	200 do.....69
200 do.....70⅛	200 do.....69⅛
100 do.....s3. 70⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 36
800 do.....s60. 69⅜	200 do.....36⅛
700 do.....70⅛	200 do.....36
100 do.....70	100 do.....36¼
300 do.....s60. 69¼	200 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 94½
100 do.....70⅛	100 do.....94¼
200 do.....70¼	600 do.....94½
100 do.....b3. 70⅛	200 do.....94⅝
400 do.....70⅛	200 do.....94¾
300 do.....70⅛	100 do.....c. 94⅜
100 Pacific Mail. b. c. s3 40	100 Chi., M.&St.P. b. c. 32⅝
800 do.....40	100 C., M.&St.P.Pf. b. c. 58
600 do.....39⅞	100 Bost., H. & E. b. c. 1
100 do.....40	10 Chic. & Alt..b. c. 100½
300 do.....40⅛	1000 Tol., W.&W. b. c. 30¼
200 do.....40	600 do.....30⅛
100 do.....40	100 do.....30
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 27¾	200 do.....30¼
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 72	400 do.....30¼
200 N.Y.C.&H.R.b. c. s3 97	25 do.....30⅜
100 do.....c. 97⅛	100 do.....b3. 30⅜
100 do.....97⅛	100 do.....30¼
900 do.....97⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 22¼
900 do.....s60. 96⅞	100 do.....22⅜
200 do.....97¼	100 Morris & Ess..b. c. 93
100 do.....s60. 96⅞	
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 16	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 Va. 6s,C.X.C. 50	100 Lake Shore.....s3. 69¼
15,000 Coupon on.....58½	100 do.....69⅜
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.....97⅛	500 do.....69¼
500 do.....b3. 97⅛	400 do.....b3. 69½
100 Erie Railway.....28¼	1100 do.....69⅜
200 do.....s3. 28¼	100 do.....69⅞
400 do.....28¼	100 do.....69⅜
500 West. Union..b3. 70⅛	100 do.....69⅝
100 do.....70⅛	100 do.....69⅝
200 do.....70⅛	600 do.....69⅜
300 do.....70⅛	500 do.....b3. 69⅛
200 do.....70⅛	1800 do.....69⅜
600 do.....s3. 70⅛	600 do.....69⅝
700 do.....70⅛	200 do.....69⅝
1000 do.....70⅛	200 do.....69⅝
300 do.....70⅛	500 do.....69⅝
100 do.....b3. 70⅛	500 do.....69⅝
300 do.....70⅛	100 Union Pacific.....24⅛
100 do.....b30. 70⅛	900 do.....24⅛
200 do.....b3. 70⅛	100 do.....b3. 24⅛
300 do.....70⅛	800 do.....24⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....40⅛	1300 do.....24⅛
100 do.....40⅛	5 Illinois Central.....96
200 do.....40⅛	400 St. Paul.....33⅛
800 do.....40⅛	100 do.....33
900 do.....40⅛	100 do.....32⅞
300 do.....40⅛	100 do.....33
1000 do.....40⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo...b3. 25
400 do.....40⅛	400 Toledo & Wab.....30½
200 North-western.....36½	100 do.....30⅛
100 do.....37	300 do.....30⅛
300 do.....36¾	700 do.....30⅛
100 do.....36⅞	1500 do.....30⅛
200 do.....36¾	200 do.....s3. 30⅛
100 North-west.Pf.b3. 54	200 Toledo & Wab..s3. 30⅛
100 do.....s60. 53¼	200 do.....30⅜
100 Rock Island.....94⅞	300 do.....30⅜
100 do.....95	

THURSDAY, June 18—P. M.

The Stock Market has been extremely quiet to-day, the ascending and descending fluctuations in prices being comparatively inconsequential with the exception of a depressing movement in Erie, which fell off from 28⅜, the closing price of yesterday, to 27⅛ at the First Board to-day. This was not the lowest point reached, however, as, in the sales before the second call, it went ⅛ lower. At the close of the Board it had rallied to 28⅛@28¼. The sales, however, were very light. The principal transactions have been in Lake Shore, Western Union, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and North-west, and St. Paul common. The market was firm at the close, with a recovery of from ¼ to 1⅜ ₱ cent. on the lowest prices current of leading stocks. The general recovery in prices which marked the closing business of the day was effected by telegrams from Washington announcing that the Conference Committee had agreed upon a bill which provides for the redistribution of $55,000,000 national bank circulation; abolishes the reserve on circulation, and fixes the legal-tender circulation at $382,000,000. The detailed features of this bill have been already reported. There is some considerable interest manifested as to the course which will be followed by Secretary Bristow in regard to further funding of the national debt, as it is considered that the recent call of $1,000,000 5-20s of '62 does not indicate his personal views, but was merely the completion of an act begun by his predecessor. It is claimed that it is unlikely that he would have begun and completed in so short an official period so great a stride toward the completion of the funding process.

Closing Quotations—June 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	114⅛	114
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¾	120⅞
American Gold	111⅛	111
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88½	$4 87½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	95⅛	95
Pacific Mail	40½	40⅝
St. Paul Common	32⅝	33⅛
St. Paul Preferred	53	...
Western Union	70⅜	70⅝
Union Pacific	24	24¼
Lake Shore	70	69⅝
Toledo and Wabash	30¼	30⅝
North-west	36½	36¾
North-west Preferred	53¾	53¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108⅜	108⅛
Central of New-Jersey	107	106½
Panama	107	...
Erie	28⅜	28⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	22⅜
C., C. and I. C.	16¼	16

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the Public Funds:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81.....116½	5-20 reg., '67.....116¼
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81.....121⅜	5-20 coup., '67.....120⅝
5-20 reg., '62.....113⅝	5-20 reg., '68.....117
5-20 coup., '62.....113⅞	5-20 coup., '68.....120⅜
5-20 reg., '64.....116¼	10-40 reg.....113⅞
5-20 coup., '64.....117	10-40 coup.....114
5-20 reg., '65.....116¼	5s reg., '81.....113¾
5-20 coup., '65.....118	5s coup., '81.....114
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....116⅛	6s, cur., '95-9.....114¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....120	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for State Stocks:

California 7s.....112½	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. and July.....20
Georgia 6s.....75	N.C. 6s, April & Oct. 20
Ga. 7s, new bonds.....90	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., January and July. 35
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....89	
Indiana 5s.....101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., April and Oct.....35
Kentucky 6s.....100	
Michigan 6s, '78-79.....102½	N. C. 6s, coupon off, January and July 25
Michigan 6s, '83.....102½	
Michigan 7s, '78.....100	N. C. 6s, coupon off, April and Oct.....25
Mo. 6s, due in 74.....98	
Missouri 6s, '75.....97½	N. C. New Bonds, January and July. 10
Missouri 6s, '76.....97	
Missouri 6s, '77.....97	N. C. New Bonds, April and Oct.....10
Missouri 6s, '78.....97	
Missouri 6s, '80.....97	
Long Bonds, '81-91.....97⅛	Rhode Island 6s.....102½
Asylum or Uni., '92. 94¾	South Carolina 6s.....25
Han. & St. Jo., '74.....97	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 15
Han. & St. Jo., '75.....97	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 5½
Han. & St. Jo., '76.....96	Tennessee 6s, old.....79
Han. & St. Jo., '87.....94½	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C.....61
N. Y. Regt. B. Land.106	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 79
N. Y. Coup. B. Land.109	Tenn. 6s N. B., Ex C. 61
N.Y.6s,canal loan,'74.110	Tenn. 6s, new series. 61
N.Y.6s,canal loan,'75.110	Virginia 6s, old.....28
N.Y.6s,canal loan,'77.110	Va. 6s, new bonds.....31
N.Y.6s,canal loan,'78.110	Va. 6s, Consol bonds. 51⅞
Ohio 6s, '75.....x97	Va. 6s, Consol bonds, second series.....36
Ohio 6s, '81.....x99	
Ohio 6s, '86.....103x	Va. 6s, Def. bonds.....11

Money was easy and the supply abundant at 2@2½ ₱ cent., the amount of loanable funds at the higher rate being large. Closing rate, 2½. Gold experienced but slight change, and the afternoon dealings were limited. The highest point reached was 111¼, and the lowest 111.

The Sub-Treasurer awarded sales of $1,500,000, gold, at from 111.10¾ to 111.10. The awards were as follows:

J. W. Cunningham & Bro.	Cushman & Hurlbut,
$10,000.....111 03	$500,000.....111 03½
10,000.....111 04	John Wallace.
10,000.....111 06	40,000.....111 03½
10,000.....111 07	Edward Sweet & Co.
Reid & Content.	30,000.....111 03
100,000.....111 05	20,000.....111 07
C. H. Byfield & Co.	20,000.....111 10
30,000.....111 02	Humbert Bros.
E. J. Brace.	50,000.....111 02
100,000.....111 06	Jas. T. Bates & Co.
J. F. Underhill & Co.	175,000.....111 08
300,000.....111 02	50,000.....111 04
James B. Colgate & Co.	20,000.....111 04¾
20,000.....111 07	
20,000.....111 03	$1,500,000

The steamer Thuringia took out $303,000 Gold Coin and $93,377 Silver; total, $396,377.

London reports show that the Bullion in the Bank of England increased £929,000 during the past week. The proportion of Bank reserves to liabilities in the same quarter is 48⅛ ₱ cent.

The course of Gold this week has been as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	110¾	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
Tuesday	110¾	111⅜	110⅞	111¼
Wednesday	111¼	111⅜	111	111⅛
Thursday	111¼	111¼	111	111

The Gold Exchange Bank reports its daily clearings and resulting balances as follows:

	Gold Clearings.	Gold Balances.	Currency Balances.
Monday	$28,369,000	$1,092,362	$1,216,595
Tuesday	19,478,000	1,187,349	1,336,024
Wednesday	31,413,000	1,657,951	1,873,543
Thursday	26,033,000	940,000	1,057,000

The Sub-Treasury Coin disbursements thus far this week on Coin Interest account and in redemption of called 5-20s, have been as follows:

	Coin Interest Payments.	Redeemed 5-20s.
Monday, June 15	$25,000	$10,000
Tuesday, June 16	64,000	82,000
Wednesday, June 17	122,000	5,000
Thursday, June 18	82,000	7,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103½	103¾
Camden and Amboy	125½	126
Pennsylvania Central	49	49⅛
Reading	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	41½	42
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18½
Northern Central	37	37¼
Lehigh Navigation	43⅛	43¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96¼

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of six per cent., payable July 1.

The July Coupons of the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st of July.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 117 bales; gross, 154 bales; exports, coastwise, 956 bales; sales, 50 bales; last evening, 150 bales; stock, 57,306 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 18.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; all nominal; net receipts, 55 bales; exports, coastwise, 81 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 10,506 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 466 bales; gross, 466 bales; exports, coastwise, 451 bales; sales, 133 bales; stock, 13,667 bales.

GALVESTON, June 18.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 64 bales; stock, 7,236 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 18, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	15	Crude Turp., bbls	752
Bees-wax, pks	6	Tar, bbls	20
Cotton, bales	2,929	Resin, bbls	3,502
Copper, bbls	66	Oil-cake, pks	100
Dried Fruit, pks	21	Beef, pks	18
Eggs, bbls	2,762	Cut-meats, pks	129
Flour, bbls	20,298	Grease, pks	68
Wheat, bushels	428,423	Lard, pks	299
Corn, bushels	153,586	Lard, kegs	575
Oats, bushels	48,242	Butter, pks	4,341
Malt, bushels	750	Cheese, pks	24,954
Beans, bbls	353	Tallow, pks	110
Peas, bushels	7,600	Pea-nuts, bushels	153
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Rice, pks	41
Hides, No.	105	Starch, bxs	951
Hides, bales	4	Tobacco, hhds	739
Leather, sides	10,145	Whisky, bbls	523
Moss, bales	220	Wool, bales	395
Spts. Turp., bbls	571	Oil, bbls	509

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, have been as follows:

By the bark Agostina Felogo, for Cork—25,534 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Olympia, for Glasgow—36,689 bushels Wheat, 180 bbls. Tallow, 21 bbls. Sperm Oil, 20 cks. Sperm-oil, 16,260 bushels Corn, 3,977 bbls. Flour, 1,842 bxs. Cheese, 100 hhds. Syrup, 108 bbls. Resin, 80 tcs. Beef, 228 bxs. Meats, 2,400 Staves, 175 hhds. Tallow, 350 Oars, 25 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Prins Carl, for Konigsberg—1,809 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Paquete de Nova-York, for Oporto—17 pks. Clocks, 500 cases Petroleum, 1,575 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Europa, for Antwerp—34,414 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Lisbon, for Cronstadt—3,323 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Mercator, for Rotterdam—23,105 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Industrie, for Cork—31,874 bushels Corn.

By the bark Rubino, for Cork—33,942 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—26 pks. Machinery, 200 logs Cedar, 32 cks. Grease, 339 pks. Sewing-machines, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 95 pks. Agricultural Implements, 450 tcs. Lard, 118 bales Sarsaparilla, 84 cases Tobacco, 315 bxs. Bacon, 50 bxs. Cheese, 7 cases Cigars, 20 bxs. Extract, 60 bbls. Beef, 10 tcs. Beef, 5 cases Lamps, 15 cases Paper, 34 bales Skins, 1 case Guns, 21 bales Leather, 463 Hides, 12 bbls. Guts, 19 kegs Caviar, 60 bales Tobacco.

By the bark Septentrio, for Dantsic—2,173 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Torrid Zone, for Port-au-Prince—36 pks. Woodware, 3 pks. Boots, 171 pks. Lard, 17 pcs. Lumber, 510 bbls. Pork, 32 cases Butter, 10 bags Pepper, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 2,200 bxs. Soap, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 80 cases Sugar, 20 bbls. Beef, 6 cases Cheese, 60 pks. Fish, 61 bxs. Candles, 275 bales Tobacco.

By the steamer Belgic, for London—47,801 bushels Corn, 20 tcs. Beef, 7 tcs. Tongues, 24 bales Leather, 367 cases Tobacco, 21 bales Furs, 110 tcs. Tobacco, 71 cases Sewing machines, 55 bxs. Scales, 375 bxs. Bacon, 32 bbls. Pork, 18 bales Furs, 30 tcs. Bacon, 12 bxs. Clocks, 25 cases Essences, 177 pks. Tea, 150 cases Milk, 19 hhds. Tobacco, 2 bales Silk, 35 cases Shellac, 1,757 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bxs. Cheese.

By the bark Dorchester, for Alicante—9,754 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Doris Brodersen, for St. Valerie—14,585 bushels Wheat.

By the brig J. C. Clark, for St. Jago—403 tons Coal.

BRICKS—The demand has been on a moderate scale for most kinds of stock at generally steady rates.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet at about former prices; 1,500 bags were purchased from second hands on Western account, on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 99,423 bags, and at the outports, 46,967 bags, with 42,700 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been moderately sought after within our range. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 5,064 bags Maracaibo, 951 bags Laguayra, 1,093 bags San Domingo, 922 bags Mexican. 292 bags Porto Rico, 368 bags African, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 5,500 bags Laguayra per Wilhelmine, to arrive via Hampton Roads, on private terms. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day 61,779 bags, and 38,528 Mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c., good, 19½c.@19¾c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@2[illegible]c., gold; Java, 23c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 17c.@20½c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@19½c., and Jamaica, 18½c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull and nominal for early delivery; 437 bales sold, all to spinners. For forward delivery, a moderately active movement has been reported, opening more firmly, but closing 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb. lower than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,700 bales, (of which 5,500 bales were last evening, and 18,200 bales to-day,) and 3,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 16 15-16c.; July, 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; August, 17⅜c.@17 17-32c.; September, 17 15-32c.@17½c.; October, 17¼c.; November, 17 3-32c.@17⅛c.; December, 17 3-32c.@17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,929 bales, including 479 bales from Norfolk, 1,604 bales from New-Orleans, 57 bales from Wilmington, 546 bales from Savannah, 243 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,464 bales, and thus far this week 9,833 bales, against 10,615 same time last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,701,611 bales, against 3,459,828 bales the previous season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 11,934 bales; to the Continent, 800 bales; stock in New-York, 128,744 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 262,810 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14½	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	16½	16⅝	16 13-16	16 13-16
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Good Middling	19⅛	19¼	19½	19½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand and a shade firmer in price. The inquiry for shipping extras has been fair, but the bids have been 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. under the views of sellers, checking transactions. The main dealings have been in desirable lines available at from $6 05@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Trade extras have been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, within our revised range. Superfine have been in light stock, and the better qualities have been much wanted at stronger rates. The sales since our last have been 16,250 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 85@$4 50; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 60@$6 35, chiefly at $6 05@$6 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $6 35@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 70@$6 35; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 75@$6 35 ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 5,400 bbls. shipping extras within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$3 85@$4 50
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	4 50@ 5 15
Extra State	5 60@ 7 35
Extra City	6 35@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 75@ 6 35
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@10 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	5 75@10 25

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy; demand wholly for small job lots to meet urgent wants. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 45 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 45@$10 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in more request at from $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85....Corn-meal has been in moderately active demand, within the range of $3 90@$4 30 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 785 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western Yellow.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite actively sought after, mainly for export, at an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel, closing, however, less buoyantly. Winter Wheat has attracted more attention, mainly for export, at stronger prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 291,000 bushels at $1 48@$1 50½ for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 50 for Minnesota, boat-loads, and $1 49@$1 49½ for Milwaukee do.; $1 46@$1 47 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 46@$1 46½, mostly at $1 46, for No 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 43@$1 44 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 41½@$1 43 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 44 for very choice do., an extreme price; $1 40@$1 50 for ungraded Spring; $1 44@$1 50 for White Spring; $1 38@$1 40 for No. 3 Spring; $1 48@$1 53 for Red Western, the latter rate for choice afloat, with the bulk of the business within the range of $1 50@$1 53 for lines or boat-loads for export; $1 58@$1 60 for White Western....Corn has been quoted firm, on a lively trade, in good part to arrive within two weeks. The demand has been largely for stock for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 201,000 bushels at 79c.@81c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 81c. for strictly prime sail, and 80c. for steamer grades; 80½c.@82c. for Yellow Western, and 90c. for White do.; and for forward delivery, equal to 155,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, next two weeks' deliveries, at 81c....Rye and Barley dull at old figures....Of Barley Malt, 5,000 bushels Canada were rumored sold at $2 05 ₱ bushel, time....Oats have been depressed and lower, closing heavily on a comparatively limited demand. Sales have been reported of 47,000 bushels at 60½c.@63c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 61½c.@62½c. for boat-loads, and closing at 61⅜c. for good average stock; 67c.@69c. for White Western....Feed in moderate jobbing demand at $21@$30 ₱ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 2,500 rolls Domestic at 11⅝c.; market about steady.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been on a restricted scale for Bale Hay, with shipping stock quoted at $1@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive, with Oat quoted at 95c.@$1. Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 55c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 5,345 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 1,500 Central American, 2,600 Mexican, 600 Montevideo, 2,600 dry Texas, 150 Country, and 1,200 City Slaughter on private terms.

HEMP—Quiet at previous prices; sales 86 bales Sisal at 6½c., gold. Of Jute Butts further sales of 1,300 bales have been reported at 2⅝c., currency, 60 days.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been generally quoted steady, on the basis of previous figures, with a moderately active inquiry noted for the leading kinds of stock for prompt use.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand at firm prices; 550 hhds. Cuba sold on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day estimated at 1,9[illegible]9 hhds. Cuba, 1,356 hhds. Porto Rico, 261 hhds. English Islands, and 3,500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 40c.@41c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.. Cuba Centrifugal, 31c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 41c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after, on the basis of $2 35@$2 45 for common to good Strained; sales, 800 bbls. common Strained at $2 35; 100 bbls. good do. at $2 45; 370 bbls. No. 2 at $2 60, and 600 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$6 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch nominally unchanged....Spirits Turpentine firmer and more inquired for; sales, 700 bbls. merchantable at 36½c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in less demand and less firm as to price, on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk, and 9¼c., in shipping order....Refined in moderate request, with early deliveries quoted at 13¼c. Sales, 2,500 bbls. deliverable to July 10, at 13¼c....Refined at Philadelphia dull at 13c.@13⅛c.; sales, 2,000 bbls. at 13c., and 3,000 bbls., August, at 13⅜c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 17½c....Naphtha at 7½c.@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted much lower, on a limited inquiry. Sales, 350 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $17 50@$17 80, closing at $17 50, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $15 75@$16 25, and Extra Prime, $15@$15 25 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., June options, at $17 20; 1,000 bbls., July, at $17 37½@$17 50, closing at $17 37½, and 750 bbls., August, at $17 50 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted up to 7½c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb....Cut Meats held more firmly on a moderate inquiry. Sales, 800 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.; 1,100 Pickled Hams at 11c.@11½c.; 900 Smoked do. at 12¾c.@13c.; 25 bxs. Western Rib Bellies at 9⅜c., and 25 bxs. City do., 12 lbs., at 9⅜c. Offerings of stock light....Bacon quoted about steady, but slow of sale; 100 bxs. Long Clear changed hands on private terms; quoted at 9¾c.; 81 bxs. new Short Rib at 9⅜c., with Short Clear quoted at 10⅛c....Lard has been heavy and lower, under freer offerings of stock; demand quite moderate. Sales for early delivery, 80 tcs. Western Steam at 11¼c.@11⅜c., closing at 11¼c.@11 5-16c. for prime; 120 tcs. City do. at 11c., and small lots of Refined at 11⅝c.@11½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales and settlements were reported of 500 tcs., June options, at 11¼c.; 2,250 tcs., July, at 11¼c.@11 5-16c., closing at 11¼c.; and 4,500 tcs., August, at 11⅝c.@11½c., closing at 11⅜c....Beef, in very moderate jobbing demand within the previous range. We quote at from $9@$12 for Plain Mess; $11@$14 for Extra Mess, $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $26@$27 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $16@$22 for Southern....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

RICE—The demand has been almost wholly for job lots, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 75@$7, free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in comparatively limited request, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The jobbing inquiry has been very moderate, and the demand for invoices extremely tame. Prices have not varied materially. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25 for common to prime. No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 24c.@24½c.; Cloves at 33c.@37½c.; East India Pepper at 17½c.@18½c.; White Pepper at 25c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raws have been quiet, but quoted about steady. Sales, 175 hhds. about fair refining Cuba at 7⅜c.; 157 hhds. Centrifugal and 290 boxes do. at 8¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.. Powdered at 10½c.@10⅝c., Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c., A's at 9⅞c.@9¾c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since June 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
June 1, 1874	116,819	83,276	192,610	1,379
Receipts since June 1	61,210	27,872	12,594	871
	178,029	111,148	205,204	2,250
Sales since June 1	29,410	10,155	9,849	901
Stock June 18, 1874	148.6 9	100,993	195,355	1,349
Stock June 19, 1873	89,163	53,530	251,035	8,841

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 175,000 lbs., within the range of 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; market steady....Stearine quiet at from 12⅜c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quiet at 99½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active to-day. Berth rates have been again quoted firmer, on a reduced offering of accommodation. The demand for Grain room has been fair, and for Provision room moderate. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades have been in request at about steady figures. Tonnage suited to Stave trade has been rather more sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and by steam, 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 12,000 bushels Wheat at 11¼d.; 11,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11¼d. ₱ bushel; 10,800 bxs. Cheese at 45s.@50s.; 220 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d., and by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Also a Danish bark, 519 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 4½d.; a British bark, 604 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do. at 6s. 4½d., in bags....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 2,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, a bark, hence with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d.; another, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., reported at 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 611 tons, hence, with about 3,760 quarters do. at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and a German bark, 496 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 391 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 11,000 bushels Wheat on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 800 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 50 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton....For Havre, a British ship, 1,000 tons, hence with about 6,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 402 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 750 pks. Provisions, 150 pks. Tobacco, and 1,150 pks. Merchandise, at current rates....For the Continent a British bark, 650 tons, with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. The German bark, 741 tons, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, gets 5s. ₱ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 364 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Cadiz, an American bark, 699 tons, hence, with Pipe Staves, and another, 565 tons, with Staves, assorted cargo, on private terms....For Barcelona, an American brig, 452 tons, hence, with Pipe Staves, on private terms....For Odessa, an Italian bark, 499 tons, with about 14,500 cases Petroleum reported at 35c....For Pernambuco and Bahia, a British brig, 170 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5@$6. Wheat active and higher at $1 24 for No. 1 Spring; $1 21¼ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 91⅞. July; $1 14, August; No. 3 Spring, $1 15½; Rejected, $1 05. Corn steady at 60⅝c.@60⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 59⅜c.@59½c., July; 59¾c. bid, August; Rejected, 56c.@56½c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 46⅛c. for No. 2, cash or June; 43½c.@43⅝c., July; Rejected, 43c. Rye quiet but firm at 84c.@84½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominally $1 10@$1 20 for No. 2 Spring; 75c. for Rejected. Pork dull and lower; steady at the reduction; sales at $17@$17 12½ July; $17 25@$17 35 August. Lard dull and lower at 10¾c., cash; $10 75@$10 80 July; $10 90 August. Whisky steady at 94½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3⅛c.; to Kingston, 7½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 223,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, and 53,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 18,050 bbls.; Wheat, 90,950 bushels; Corn, 115,288 bushels; Oats, 42,700 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 118,323 bushels; Corn, 148,342 bushels; Oats, 9,036 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 64,920 bushels; Corn, 57,962 bushels; Oats, 68,906 bushels. Canal freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels at a range of $6 75@$7 25 for Western Spring; $7@$7 25 for Bakers'; $7 50@$8 for Amber Winter; $8 25@$9 for White Winter. Wheat dull; sales of 8,000 bushels North-west at $1 32; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 35. Corn dull; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 69c.; 47,000 bushels do. at 70c. Oats quiet; sales of No. 2 Western at 54c. Rye nominal at $1 10, Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese firm: New-York State, 14c.@14¾c.; Western Reserve—Prime, 13c.@14c.; Half Skim, 7c.@10c. Eggs quiet and steady: Pennsylvania, 18c.; Western, 15c.@16c. Flour very dull and nominal. Wheat dull; Red, $1 45; Amber, $1 57@$1 60; White, $1 52. Rye, 90c. Corn dull and declining; Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 79c. Oats steady. Whisky, $1. Petroleum steady; Refined, 13¼c., June and July; Crude, 9c. The auction sale of Tea to-day was well attended, and the bidding was spirited; 4,000 packages were offered, of which 3,000 were sold at 56c. for Japan; 28c.@39c. for Powchongs; 30c.@65c. for Young Hyson; 77c. for Gunpowder; 45c.@59c. for Imperial; 20c. for Twankay, and 26c.@50c. for Oolong.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 18.—Flour unchanged: sales, 1,700 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan held at $1 60; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. Corn dull; sales, two cars Low Mixed at 73c.@73½c.; two cars High Mixed at 75c. Corn-meal—$32 for Bolted; $31 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-burg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—27,000 bushels Wheat, 2,689,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—40,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, June 18.—Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher at $1 33½ for White Wabash; $1 43 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 30 for Amber Michigan, cash and June; $1 30½. July; $1 40 for No. 1 Red; $1 29½@$1 30 for No. 2 do., July, $1 25; August, $1 24; No. 3 Red, $1 23½. Corn dull and declining at 64¾c. for High Mixed; July, 65c.; August, 65¾c.; Low Mixed, 65c.; Yellow, 66¼c.; White, 70¼c.; Damaged, 56c. Oats dull and unchanged at 49½c. for No. 2; 50½c. for Michigan. Freights steady; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.@6c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, and 24,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Flour weak and lifeless. Wheat dull and lower at $1 08 for No. 2 Spring; sample lots of No. 3 Fall at $1 18@$1 20. Corn firm and pretty active at 59c.@60c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator; 60c.@60¼c., July. Oats dull and lower at 46c. for No. 2, in elevator. Rye higher at 72½c.@75c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork dull at $18. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon—A good speculative demand; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 9¾c., June; Clear Sides, 10½c., August; 10⅝c., buyer August. Lard quiet at 10⅝c. for Summer. Cattle and Live Hogs unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs, and 1,600 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 30. Corn dull; Mixed, 64½c.@67c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley nominal. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and firm; sales at $17 70@$17 87½, the latter delivered: Extra Heavy, delivered, at $18. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders sold at 6½c.; Clear Sides, $9 31¼; Clear Rib Sides held at $9. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $9 75@$9 80; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Whisky firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 26¾ for No. 1, $1 23¾ for No. 2, June, $1 22½; July, $1 23½. Oats dull and lower at 46½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and declining at 59½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye at $1 30 for No. 2 Spring, 95c. for No. 3 do. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $17. Hams in pickle, 11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders lower at 6½c.; Boxed Middles, 9c.@9¼c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,500 bbls. Flour, 198,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 57c. Rye, 90c. Pork firmer at $18 25. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.; plain, 12c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard, 12¼c.@12¾c. Whiskey, 95c.

DETROIT, June 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 61 for Extra, $1 42½ for No. 1 White. $1 30 for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and lower at 66c. Oats in good demand at 51c.@52c. Freights, to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Wheat weak; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 35; No. 2, $1 25. Corn steady; Low Mixed, 70c.; High Mixed, 71c. Oats steady; No. 1 State and Western, 53c. Petroleum firmer; Standard White, in car-lots, 10½c.; State Test, 13½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18.—Pork firmer and in improved demand at $18 87½@$19. Sugar dull at 8¼c. for Fair; 9¼c. for Prime. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 85. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 43.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand and lower; Yellow, 80c.@81c. Oats—No market. Lard quiet but firm at 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon in fair demand and lower; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 19: Nos. 93, 7, 72, 10, 89, 61, 58, 246.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
67—Price vs. Price.
77—Nichols vs. Jenkins.
87—Le Grand vs. Baldwin.
92—White vs. White.
108—Smith vs. Simpson, &c.
128—Pierce, &c., vs. Morrison.
138—In the matter of Eisseile.

Nos.
157—Werder vs. Waldeck.
160—Creep vs. Jacoby.
161—Derricksen vs. Ockerhausen.
163—Myers vs. Chase.
174—Mitchell vs. Freese, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.
31—Woodridge vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
Issues of Law and Fact.
214—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech.
108—Prentiss vs. George et al.
217—Peck, Executrix, et al. vs. Dinsmore et al.
54—Potter vs. Coulter.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.
195—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
201—Chittick vs. Lewis.
202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
210—White, Trustee, &c., vs. Livingston et al.
215—Foley vs. Green, Controller, et al.
216—Donohue vs. The Mayor.
218—Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.

Nos.
221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donoghue et al.
224—McNiff vs. Straut et al.
226—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
11—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
30—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
43—Hastings, Recorder, &c., vs. Drew et al.
85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.
144—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
163—Frusauff, Administ'r, &c., vs. Skiddy et al.
166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
170—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
171—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1292—Man. and Mer. Bank vs. Hanson et al.
3308—Claflin et al. vs Hyman.
3406—Patterson vs. Applegate.
3270—Walsh vs. Griffiths.
3396—Acker et al. vs. McKinley.
3384—Union Trust Co. of N. H. vs. Phillips.
2546—Skinner vs. Beatty.
3570—Guiteau vs. Hurd.
3622—Fleiss et al. vs. Newton.
3580—Shaner vs. Meyer.
3480—Burnet vs. Davenport.
3280—N. Y. P. and D. Estab. vs. Ellingwood.
3576—G. S. W. Co. vs. Blakely.
3412—W. D. National Bank vs. Clews et al.
3014—Dodd et al. vs. Stock et al.
2678—Bell et al. vs. Hoffman.
2596—People's Bank, New-York vs. Crane et al.
3694—Schmitt et al. vs. Altscheel et al.

Nos.
3574—Brooks vs. Steen et al.
3472—Home Ins. Co. vs. Hausmann et al.
3362—Wakeman vs. Vonderwulbecke.
3562—Orth et al. vs. Forenbach et al.
3486—Greenwich Bank of N. Y. vs. De Groot.
3568—Close et al. vs. Hass.
3626—Friedman et al. vs. Holbacker.
3330—Breth et al. vs. Sturtzkober.
3488—Stang et al. vs. Tolpham.
3482—Van Ingen vs. Race et al.
3296—Jardine et al. vs. Rector, &c., St. John's P. E. Church, of Yonkers.
3630—Meyer vs. Gebhard.
3056—Cromwell B. S. Co. vs. Kerlen.
3592—Scholes vs. Gayton.
3534—Johns et al. vs. Norris, Administrator.
1410—Bornhoeft vs. Smith.
3638—Wolcott vs. Crosby.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
953—Garbutt vs. Lenheim.
3467—Dewey vs. Colligan.
2969—Merrian et al. vs. Conrad et al.
2719—The Nottingham M'f'g Co. vs. Kent.
2201—Riggs vs. Paine.
3405—Rockland Co. Nitro-glycerine Co. vs. Sweet, Jr., et al.
3479—Jones vs The Mayor, &c., New-York.
3227—Taylor vs. Smith et al.
2459—Thompson vs. Holden, impleaded.
2943—Green vs. Brown.
2019—Platt, receiver, vs. Wilson.
2225—Martin et al. vs. Walker.
3458—Murphy et al. vs. Keese, impleaded.
3459—Same vs. Same.
3589—Andrus et al. vs. Delluce, impleaded.
3447—Rowland vs. The Samana Bay Co. of San Domingo.

Nos.
3481—Bonynge vs. Hatch.
3620—Robert et al. vs. Martin, Executrix.
3473—Home Ins. Co. vs. Hausman.
3465—Peck vs. Spriggs.
3609—Steinburg vs. Friedlung.
3585—Reed vs. Leedy.
3591—Floyd vs. The Mayor, &c.
3531—Adaire vs. Balde.
3441—Hasbrouck et al. vs. Bond.
3613—Smith et al. vs. Hazlett.
3583—Corbett et al. vs. Rogers, Adm'x, &c.
3303—Martin vs. McDermott.
3637—Kirkpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
3555—Porter vs. Brazier.
3553—Keller vs. Brown et al.
3605—Pagenstecker vs. Smith et al.
3607—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Friedman, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1639—Adams vs. Hanson.
1796—Latourette vs. Collins.
1703—Russell vs. Day.
1809—Murphy et al. vs. Keyes, impleaded.
1724—McIntyre et al. vs. Wilson.
1778—Bennett vs. Bjorkman.
1472—Seaman vs. Blinks.
1440—Hanover Fire Ins. Co. vs. Tomlinson.
1788—Rouss vs. Salomon.
1790—Wolf vs. Salomon.
1430—Richards et al. vs. Woodruff.
1863—Bank of N. A. vs. Griswold.
1839—Gawtry vs. Clark.

Nos.
1847—Boyd vs. Yelverton et al.
1869—Weeks vs. Morris.
1834—Altenberg et al. vs. Meyer.
1850—Murphy et al. vs. Haas.
1871—Paine vs. Merchant.
1547—The President and Directors of the Ins. Co. of N. A. vs. Gardner.
1872—Lyman vs. Walker.
1414—Weiss vs. Homberg.
1813—Messmore vs. Seagrove.
1870—Smith et al. vs. Packard et al.
1579—Gregg vs. Howe et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. One Hour Causes.
4112—Taylor vs. Philip.
3878—Becker vs. Hind.
3045—Pacific Bank vs. Gershom.
4115—Discher vs. Shaw.
3945—Buttles vs. Kreizer.
4227—Bruce vs. Hamilton.
4182—Kalb vs. Belden.
2650—Burleigh Drill Co. vs. Gordan.
4157—McNight vs. Kaufman.
4100—Poole vs. Seixas.
3603—Pessinger vs. Vogel.
4088—Neafie vs. Keller.
4097—Kelly vs. Mercier.
4116—Kearney vs. Alexander.

Nos.
3912—Hood vs. Lloyd.
3894—Bishoff vs. Steinmetz.
3814—Ripley vs. Dixon.
3825—Poudir vs. Birmingham.
3703—Neigert vs. Mittnacht.
3930—Bouton vs. Frost.
3946—Young vs. Pryor.
4045—Laverty vs. Hamilton.
3781—Gray vs. Hampson.
4096—Kaufman vs. Spyer.
June Orders.
4257—Powelton C. & I. Co. vs. Mason Mfg. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. One Hour Causes.
4274—Brown vs. Kessler et al.
4109—Clark vs. Tuomey.
4046—Caldwell vs. Marsh.
4044—Read vs. Marsh.
4282—Herring vs. Hayward.
3041—Discon vs. Shiffer.
4256—Tuthill vs. The Oleomargarine Mfg Co.
4133—Gross vs. Bouton.
4183—Lichtenstein et al. vs. Bible et al.
4131—Herderick vs. Fetsch.
4248—Home Ins. Co. vs. Drydel.
4217—Bassett vs. Holbrook.
3232—Goodkind vs. Binning.
3449—Churchill vs. Douglass.
4260—Curtis vs. N. Y. Silk Manuf'g Co.

Nos.
3530—Myers vs. Piser.
4245—White et al. vs. N. Y. Fertilizer Mfg. Co.
4189—Fleischauer vs. Kneuer. Stay.
4264—McGraw vs. Morgan.
4286—O'Donnell vs. Hanning et al.
3977—Burke vs. O'Rourke et al.
3978—Same vs. Same.
4288—Combe vs. Cantrell.
4242—The N. Y. Nat. Exchange Bank vs. The Brown Mfg. Co.
4132—Hyde vs. Cartwright.
3017—O'Shaughnessy vs. Green.
3668—Kelly vs. Connolly.
4278—Ripley vs. White.

THE MARINE COURT—NOTE.

In consequence of the Clerk's office of the Marine Court having been closed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was impossible to procure the calendars for that court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Andrew Torney, robbery.
Cornelius Leary, robbery.
William Reilley, robbery.
John Polhemus, robbery.
William Bohner, arson.
Patrick Morrissey, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick McGinness, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Martina, felonious assault and battery.
John Nolan, felonious assault and battery.
Charles McCabe, felonious assault and battery.
Oliver White, burglary.
John Woodcock, grand larceny.
Mary Murphy, grand larceny.
Charles H. Bancroft, grand larceny.
Annie Young, Louisa Harden, and Henry Cetling, grand larceny.
Peter Onie, larceny from the person.
John J. Maloney, William Willian, Thomas Hazle, Edward Kenna, larceny from the person.
Julius Mendelsohn, Edmund Hanschied, forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Lachenmeyer vs. Bross; motion granted; memorandum.

Trimm vs. Marsh; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Ivison vs. Esterbrook; the plaintiffs are entitled to costs.

Mahoney vs. O'Callaghan; amendment settled.

Justice vs. Lang et al.; motion to send case back to Referee for further findings denied with costs.

Hulse vs. Friedenhill; motion granted.

Taylor vs. Taylor; order of reference granted.

Naylor vs. Meehen; motion for Receiver denied with costs.

Behrens vs. McNulty; order to transfer cause granted.

Merritt vs. Merritt; ordered that the defendant's attorney hereby substitute A. Acker, Esq., as attorney in his place and stead for the defendant, and that he pay over to the defendant $6,100 as alimony due to her in his hands, and turn over all papers in this action to said Acker.

Lowenstein et al. vs. Smith; motion for attachment denied.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Taylor vs. Grant; plaintiff's complaint dismissed with costs.

Humphrey vs. Humphrey; motion for alimony and counsel fee denied. See opinion.

Mitchell vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company; judgment for plaintiffs; findings signed and filed. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Hyde vs. Cartwright; New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Brown Manufacturing Company; Ripley vs. White; motion granted.

Dener vs. Herndrens; order settled.

Kelly vs. Connolly; motion to place cause on short cause calendar granted.

The People, &c., vs. Hirth; motion to vacate judgment on forfeited recognizance denied, with leave to renew when the principal has been surrendered.

Elliot et al. vs. Benedecke; application granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

A CIGAR FRAUD.

Frey vs. Sweig et al.—In August, 1871, the defendant Sweig purchased some cigars from the plaintiff, promising to pay cash on delivery of the goods. The plaintiff sent the goods by his porter, with instructions to get the money before he delivered the property. Sweig told the porter that he had sent a check to the plaintiff, and upon the porter proposing to return and inquire if that were true, Sweig said it was true, and, if the goods were not then delivered, he would not take them at all. Upon this the porter delivered the cigars. The statement that the check had been sent turned out to be false, and the defendants refused to return the goods or pay for them. Plaintiff sued for the fraud, and had the defendants arrested. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

L. Cohen and Ex-Judge Cardoso, for plaintiff; S. Hirsch, for defendants.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including six cars reported to arrive, 1,972 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,300 head, or 600 cars, against 578 cars for the same time last week; the market was slow for want of stock to operate with; most of the fresh arrivals were through consignments; prices were firm at yesterday's rates; sales, 35 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,084 lbs. to 1,135 lbs., at $6@$6 40; 31 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 911 lbs. to 990 lbs., at $4 25@$4 87½; 59 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,014 lbs. to 1,127 lbs., at $5 70@$6 40; 19 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,247 lbs., at $6; 35 head Texan Steers, ranging from 838 lbs. to 899 lbs., at $4 62½@$4 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week; the market was lifeless, and not sufficient sales to establish a market; Western Sheep nominally $4 75@$6 25; Canada Lambs, $7@$8. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,300 head, against 14,900 head for the same time last week; the market was dull and slow, with but little offering; Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 90@$6 10. Milch Cows—Receipts about 8 car-loads; trade was active and prices range from $25@$50 ₱ head.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; market fairly active for good grades, dull for others; prices unchanged; good to extra native Steers selling at $5 50@$6 45; fair to medium, $5@$5 35; stockers, $3 80@$4 25. Shipments, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market active and firm, and for best grades a shade higher; sales at $5@$5 45 for common to good; $5 50 for choice to extra; shipments, 11,000. Sheep quiet and weak; receipts, 1,700; sales of fair Shorn at $4 25@$4 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 18—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 2½ per cent. Erie Railway Shares 25½; do. preferred, 48.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25@25¼.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £929,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 45 per cent., is now 48⅛ per cent. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾@25. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 5c.

3:45 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £59,000. Erie Railway Shares, 24½@24¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 20c.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 108⅛; new 5s, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 25¼@25½; do. preferred, 44.

PARIS, June, 18—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 11,492,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 59f. 22½c.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 97⅝.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June, at 8¼d.: do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 11-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 10s. 6d.@11s. 3d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 9-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, 8 11-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 51s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, £29 6s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, June 18.—Tallow, 42s. 9d.@43s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine Pale American.

STABBING AFFRAY ON THIRD AVENUE.

At about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Sheridan, aged twenty-five, of No. 8 Jones street, and a friend named O'Brien, who lives in Twenty-fifth street, near Second avenue, were walking down Third avenue, on their way home. At the corner of Twenty-fifth street they stopped for a few moments talking, and bidding each other good night were about to separate, when O'Brien accidentally jostled Thomas Goss, aged nineteen, whose father formerly kept a liquor store on the corner in question. O'Brien apologized to Goss for his unintentional rudeness, but this did not appear to satisfy Goss, who began quarreling with O'Brien and Sheridan, calling them foul names. Finally Goss and O'Brien clinched, and Sheridan then interfered, and seizing Goss by the collar, flung him out into the street. Goss returned to the attack armed with a large pocket-knife, and with this weapon stabbed Sheridan three times about the head and neck, inflicting serious wounds. He also stabbed O'Brien in the left hand. Sheridan was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he is now lying in a critical condition from the effects of the wounds. Goss was arrested by Patrolman Brennan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

EXPLOSION OF NITRO GLYCERINE.

At 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a terrible explosion of nitro glycerine took place at the little station of Richmond Valley, on the line of the Staten Island Railroad. It seems an old man, seventy-four years of age, named Walter Hicks, had some blasting to do, and the glycerine was put near the stove to dry, when it suddenly exploded, tearing the stove to atoms and casting its fragments about the room. Mrs. Hicks, aged seventy, was thrown by the shock into the pantry senseless, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg near the thigh. It is thought she cannot recover. Dr. Hubbard attended her and removed two of the broken bones. Mr. Hicks was severely injured about the hands and arms. The furniture was broken to pieces and the window knocked out. A man and a horse passing at the time were knocked over. It was only a few days ago that this aged couple celebrated their golden wedding.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The members engaged in the petroleum trade met this afternoon to consult on matters connected with the trade. The Board of Trade of Oswego, N. Y., at their last meeting, considered the resolution adopted by the New-York Produce Exchange, having in view the better protection of those who make advances on grain in transit: "That the Buffalo and Oswego Boards of Trade be requested to adopt a rule by which the receipts given by elevators for grain in transit shall embody the directions appearing in the original bills of lading from lake ports." It was approved by the Board, and elevator-owners of Oswego were recommended to adopt a form of warehouse receipts in accordance with the request embodied in the resolution. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, stating that that body did not propose making any alteration in their present mode of transacting business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A GOOD BUSINESS man that can furnish reference satisfactory and having $2,000, and wishing to engage in a good profitable business, can hear of an opportunity seldom offered. None need reply only those that desire to enter with another of standing and experience. The business is established and paying large profit, and goods are ready sale to stores and jobbers. Address MANUFACTURER, Lock-box No. 28, Newburg, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRING BUSINESS, WHO could control a capital of $100,0 0, can hear of a peculiarly pleasant and creditable connection in a well-established concern; business profitable and no competition; only a very desirable party will be treated with. Address C. B. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

$9,000 CASH, AND $4,000 ADDITIONAL in four months; will net 20 to 25 per cent. profit annually, in jobbing metal goods in and from this City; investigation solicited. Parties with above means, and good business habits, can address "INVESTMENT," Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS FOR LADIES, GENTEEL AND respectable, that will pay $1,500 a year. It can be learned in a short time perfectly; only a small capital required; domestics need not reply to this. Address PHYSICIAN, Post Office Box No. 2,520 New-York.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $8,000, TO extend a safe and profitable land enterprise; a rare opportunity for profit; business has paid 100 per cent. on present investments; abundant security given. Address P. P., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGLAR Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH—NOW open.—To rent, bouquet stand, soda water stand on the grounds, for the season. CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.
R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.
Lecture on AMERICAN HUMOR, by Hon. S. S. COX, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 18.
Orations by graduates.
Review, Dress Parade, Infantry and Artillery Drill, on FRIDAY, June 19, commencing at 10 A. M.
THEO. HYATT, President.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.
All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, REOPENS Oct. 1. PROF. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, has the department of Belles-Lettres and Metaphysics. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of L. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate. V. PREVOST, Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 8th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORNER 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location; easy of access; terms reasonable. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES, drawing and painting, in one of the most renowned schools, wishes to pass his vacation with a first-class American family in the country where his services as tutor are required; first-class references given and required. Address F. NGL, Post Office Box No. 114, Mott Haven.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher desires pupils; prepares for college. (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 33 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COMPETENT LADY TEACHER WANTED IN a private family, a short distance in the country. Address J. B. GRUMAN, No. 50 Water st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
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THE ADVENTURES OF A HERALD CORRESPONDENT IN CUBA.
By JAMES J. O'KELLY.
12mo. With frontispiece. Extra cloth, $1 75.

"This curious and most instructive book throws a flood of light on the Cuban struggle for independence. It abounds in novel and wonderfully vivid pictures of the strange, wild life of the inhabitants of Cuba Libra, which are woven into a personal narrative of surpassing interest. The author's imprisonment and trial by court-martial, and his almost miraculous escape from the fate of the Virginius crew, give the story a powerful dramatic interest. The book is written in a dashing, lucid style, and will be read with pleasure and profit. It has all the interest of a romance, and yet it is only a simple record of facts; another instance which proves that truth is oftentimes stranger than fiction."

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Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia, and No. 20 Bond st., New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 50 New Bowery.

WILL SELL TO-DAY, FRIDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the furniture, &c., contained in the five-story house at No. 58 Rutgers st., off East Broadway, consisting of chairs, tables, bureaus, and wash-stands, carpets and oil-cloth, book cases, wardrobes, office desks, large iron safes, a large lot of crockery-ware, scales, and cooking utensils; about 100 iron, carved bedsteads; a large number of solid oak settees suitable for Sunday-schools or lecture-rooms; lot of school desks, with chairs; one piano, one metal and one wooden pipe organ, chandeliers, &c. The house to be let for a term of years.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) June 19, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex Abyssinia, on Cunard dock; 300 boxes Mentin Lemons, landing.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF THE FIXTURES, furniture, and equipments of a first-class restaurant.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A BANG, JR., Bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the fixtures and furniture, china, glass, and crockery ware, two (2) elegant and costly clocks, cooking and kitchen utensils, wines, liquors, &c.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street.
The above sale is postponed to June 30, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 18, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LAURA A. SANFORD and NATHAN SANFORD, her husband, against LAVINA S. WHITE and HENRY WHITE her husband, Mary C. Smith, Henry Rockwell and Anna his wife, James R. Rockwell, Elizabeth R. Rockwell, Charles J. Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Lewis Chichester, Clarissa Chichester, Delia M. Stevens, Anna Richards, Anson Richards, George Richards, Charles Richards, Mary Smith, Benjamin S. Webb, William D. Webb and Sarah his wife, Willett Webb and Hannah his wife, Hannah M. Waterbury and Theodore Waterbury her husband, Josephine Schofield and David L. Schofield her husband, J. Lewis Buxton, Samuel R. Weed, Samuel R. Mather, Lewis Chichester and Joseph Bishop, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Webb, deceased; Anna Richards and Nathan Weed, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Richards, deceased; Joseph Bishop, Albert C. Bishop, Warren F. Bishop, Mary Brown, Hiram G. Bishop, Mary A. Bishop, Sarah Judd, Bishop Brayton, Harrison Brayton, Linus Brayton, Adelaide Rumsey, Cordelia Rumsey, John W. Brayton, Altha A. Brayton, Edgar Bishop, Cordelia C. Allen, Frederick Bishop, Ella O. Bishop, Charles R. Bishop, Susan W. Pattison, Henry R. Bishop, Charles R. Bishop, Linus D. Bishop, James O. Crosby, Maria Crosby, Daniel Bishop, Charlotte Chapman, and the legal representatives of Kitchell Bishop and Jesse Bishop, deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs.—COMPLAINT FOR PARTITION OF LAND.—The legal representatives of Kitchell Bishop and Jesse Bishop deceased, defendants in this cause, unknown or absent, and whose places of residence are unknown, having, or claiming to have, an interest in the premises herein, are required to appear in this cause by the 15th day of July next, or the complaint filed herein will be taken as confessed by them and each of them, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1874.
CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 5 Broad st., New-York.

The amended and supplemental complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of July, 1872.
CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je5-1aw3wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, New-York County.—BENJAMIN WALLACE, plaintiff, against MARIA POWERS and SARAH MANGAM, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of this court, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 6, 1873.
Complaint filed Nov. 22, 1873.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers street, New-York City.
je10-1aw6wF*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SAMSON—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FATE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CRYPTOGRAM; OR, LOST AND WON—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, E. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

It will be observed from our Washington dispatches that the Senate proposal to increase the postage on newspapers and make its prepayment in all cases compulsory, does not meet with much favor in the House. We have elsewhere shown the absurdity of the amendment in question, of which Senator SHERMAN has the questionable honor of being the author. The House Committee on Post Offices are said to be unanimously opposed to the Senate proposal, and will probably act on the recorded opinion of the Postmaster General that a somewhat lower scale of newspaper postage than that now in force might safely be established. If compulsory prepayment of newspapers sent by responsible publishers to regular subscribers is to be defended on the ground that Postmasters cannot be induced to faithfully account for money collected by them, it will occur to most people that a reform in the *personnel* of the Postal Department is urgently needed. If there are eighteen hundred thousand dollars of annual leakage on the collections for newspaper postage made in advance of delivery, it is fair to conclude that the remaining twenty-eight millions or so of postal revenue hardly represents the highest attainable amount which ought to be accounted for by the 33,780 Postmasters of the United States.

Next to having your antagonist in a tight spot, one of the greatest pleasures in life is thinking that you have him there. This delight the *World* indulged in for a few short hours on Wednesday last. In the morning it said of the Republicans of Illinois: "They are coming down! The Lord hath delivered them into our hands," meaning by this ecstatic exclamation that the Republicans referred to were about to "indorse" Mr. LOGAN'S financial views, and desert their party generally. "There is not a vestige of a doubt," continued the happy *World*, "that they will place themselves squarely upon the record as inflationists and repudiationists." Thus the *World* of Wednesday morning, in its usual elegant style. Wednesday evening came the report of what the Republicans of Illinois really had done, and the unfortunate journal had not a word to say. "The subsequent proceedings interested it no more," and it turned with great energy to discuss MACMAHON and the battle of Estella.

The defeat before Bilbao does not appear to have proved the Culloden of the Spanish pretender. The Carlists are still strong enough in Navarre to call out the entire strength of the Army of the North for the reduction of Estella, and in Valencia they have a considerable force under Don ALFONSO, the only capable man among the descendants of the original Don CARLOS. This latter force has, according to the latest telegrams, suffered a decided reverse, and Don HENRY of Bourbon—a cousin of the Carlist pretender—has been killed in the engagement. The deliberation which has marked CONCHA'S preparations for attacking Estella shows that he has got a serious job in hand, but he is probably prepared to finish it still more thoroughly than he did the one at Bilbao.

Now that the frauds in the management of the District of Columbia have been thoroughly brought to light, a great many papers are claiming the credit of first discovering those frauds. It seems, therefore, a bare act of justice to state that the New-York *Sun* was the journal which first scented out MURTAGH and the other swindlers, and which has been instrumental in bringing them before the public in their true characters. The other claimants to the honor are all impostors, and ought to be sent to the dog-pound.

Mr. Senator FENTON, of this State, yesterday rose to a personal explanation. He desired, with all proper solemnity, to assure the country that he had never declared of Mr. Senator CONKLING that he, FENTON, had him, CONKLING, "by the throat." Mr. Senator CONKLING then took the opportunity of assuring the country that he never suspected that Mr. FENTON had made any such violent declaration. And all this was a part of those important proceedings, the verbatim report of which the Senate desires to have sent free through the mails.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Two important bills were finally passed by Congress yesterday, and now go to the President for his signature. One was the bill for the temporary government of the District of Columbia, and for a commission to devise a permanent system, which was agreed to by the Senate. There was a strenuous effort to amend, in some particulars, especially by Mr. SARGENT, of California, who seems to have a vigilant, but somewhat impractical mind. When amendment was equivalent to fastening the present scandalous administration of the District on the country for another year, it was very curious statesmanship to propose a change in the assistants to be employed in auditing the accounts, or to stickle for the title of "Governor" for one of the temporary Commissioners. No amendment was allowed, however, and the bill, which received only 22 negative votes in the House the day before, received only one—that of the determined Mr. SARGENT—in the Senate.

The second bill which was completed was the one relating to moieties. On this there was a unanimous report from the Committee of Conference. Mr. HOWE and Mr. CARPENTER, both of Wisconsin, made a savage onslaught on the report, describing its recommendations, and the bill generally, as conceived for the protection of smugglers and the ruin of the revenue. Mr. CARPENTER declared that the penalties of the bill could not, and would not, be enforced. But the Senate agreed to the report. We have already published its provisions in detail.

The provision as to books and papers stands as it came from the Senate; the owner or agent is to be present when they are produced in court, and to retain the custody of them during the examination, which is to be strictly confined to the point in issue. Forfeiture is limited to the package containing the article concerning which fraud is attempted, and does not, as under the present law, extend to the invoice. The owner or claimant is allowed to recover goods seized on paying accrued duties and giving bonds satisfactory to the Collector. In a jury, case the Judge is allowed to submit to the jury the distinct question whether an intent to defraud has been shown. United States officers are forbidden to make compromises or settle claims, but the Secretary of the Treasury is allowed to remit fines and penalties. The United States is limited to one year in which to make claims against goods, unless fraud has been discovered or a protest filed by the owner, and to two years in which to commence suit for recovery of customs, penalties or forfeiture. The salary of the Collector at this port is fixed at $12,000, of the Naval Officer and Surveyor at $8,000; and at Boston and Philadelphia these salaries are $8,000 and $5,000. At other ports the salaries are less, and in pending cases the share of customs officers in moieties is limited to $5,000. It is impossible to say how this bill will work until it is tried; but we shall be agreeably mistaken if it does not encourage smuggling on a scale never before seen in this country. The large importers generally anticipate this result, and they ought to be good judges of their own business.

The Conference Committee on the finance bills made its report to the Senate yesterday, and it was unanimous. It abandons any further attempt to secure a direct inflation of either the Government paper or the paper of the banks, and is confined substantially, as we supposed it would be, to a limitation of the legal amount of United States notes and to an authorization of the process of redistribution of the bank currency. There are, however, other features of the new bill of considerable importance. The requirement of a reserve on bank circulation is repealed, and the scheme for redeeming bank notes by means of a fund, equal to five per cent. of the issues of each bank, kept in the Treasury for that purpose, is renewed. This fund is to be counted as part of the reserve which banks are still required to maintain with reference to their deposits. The provision, which has been in nearly all the numerous finance bills of the session, allowing banks to reduce their circulation at discretion by the withdrawal of bonds and the return of their notes, is retained. The limit to legal tenders is fixed at $382,000,000, the amount now outstanding, and it is required that "no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve." This portion of the new bill has been framed for the double purpose of keeping in circulation the amount now out, and of preventing any addition to it. The sections of the bill which relate to redistribution are so complex, and depend for their construction so much upon the language of previous statutes, and upon the interpretation given to that language, that it is impossible to declare their meaning and operation with confidence. We have but little doubt however, that the intended effect of the bill is to hasten the process of redistribution of $54,000,000 of bank issues already authorized by law, without making any increase, unless temporary, in the gross amount. If this view is correct, the bill may be defined as one increasing the legal tenders which may be in actual circulation by the amount now held as reserve for circulation—generally estimated at $71,000,000—and for redistributing $55,000,000 of the bank issues. It must be added, however, that the reserve now held against circulation is, from the prudence of the banks, usually in excess of the requirement of the law.

PUNISHING THE NEWSPAPERS.

The proposal of the United States Senate to compel the prepayment at enhanced rates of the postage of all newspapers sent from the publication office to regular subscribers, has hardly received the attention it deserves. The amendments to the Postal Appropriation bill, of which this is one, gave rise to a somewhat remarkable debate. Several Senators embraced the opportunity to indulge in a jeremiad over the abolition of the franking privilege. Thousands of volumes are lying in the document rooms of the Capitol because to pay postage on them would demand all the hard-earned pay of members of Congress, and to send them by express is a criminal offense. The people, it is true, do not appear to hunger and thirst after these documents. Amid the multifarious correspondence that is making serious inroads upon Senatorial salaries there have been, strange to say, no pressing demands for such cheerful volumes of 1,000 pages or so as the report of the Transportation Committee or the report of the Bureau of Statistics. The idea that the people get as much as they want of such documents in the columns of the newspapers, finds no favor with the majority of the Senate. We are well known to be a people of infinite leisure, and it is merely a question of time when the intellectual void left by the stoppage of Congressional documents will become too painful to be borne any longer. In the eloquent language of Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, the day is not far distant when "the voice of this mighty people will arise and demand a restoration of the franking privilege, just as readily as the citizens of the great City of New-York would cry out for water if the Croton River was cut off from them."

The return of that halcyon time when Congressmen's dirty linen will once more pass free through the mails is admittedly retarded by the newspapers. They give utterance to the public sentiment against any revival of the franking privilege, and they furnish in their daily or weekly summaries of public documents the best arguments against its revival. Nothing more natural, therefore, than that Senators who do not care to take the risk of braving public sentiment by squarely voting for the restoration of the abuses of franking should take some covert way of punishing the newspapers. One of the alleged causes of the annual deficiency in the postal revenue is "the total inadequacy of newspaper postage." Last year, all that the Government received from the newspapers and periodicals sent through the mails was $835,727. This is certainly a very small amount, but it appears that under existing rates the revenue ought to have been $2,704,000. Here, then, there was confessedly lost "by fraud and by the neglect of Postmasters in making returns" the sum of $1,869,000. In other words, about one-third of the total deficiency in the postal revenue of the year was not caused by "the total inadequacy of newspaper postage," but by the total inability of the Postal Department to hold its servants to a strict account. Fancy a railroad or express company refusing to carry freight or parcels without prepayment, and then demanding higher rates than before, on the ground that they are cheated by their collectors at the point of delivery! No public corporation could make any such rule for any such reason without exciting such an outbreak of indignation as would compel them to restore the ordinary concession made to business convenience. We do not see that the fact of the corporation being represented in this case by the Post Office, and its directors by the Senate of the United States, at all affects the merits of the proposal.

As if to stultify the principle on which this piece of legislation is defended, the Senate passed in the same series of amendments one to the effect that public documents certified as such by any person formerly entitled to participate in the franking privilege shall pass through the mails without prepayment of postage; that not more than twenty-five cents postage shall be charged on any one document, and that, in the event of the person to whom they are addressed refusing to pay postage, the documents may be sold by the Postmaster holding them. Postmasters who cannot be trusted with the collection—in advance of delivery—of newspaper postage are, it appears, fit to be trusted with the collection of the postage on public documents, each of which will cost about as much as the yearly postal charge on an eight-page weekly paper of the largest size. We are asked to believe that people who have subscribed for a newspaper will be less willing to pay their quarter's postage than people to whom their Representative sends in the course of the year a hundred-weight or so of public documents which they do not want. Then, the Postmaster who fails to account for two-thirds of the money received from newspaper postage will, of course, be morally certain to render due returns for the proceeds of the extremely salable mass of public documents left on his hands. To the intelligence of the following Republican members of the United States Senate these assumptions seemed to be self-evident truths: Messrs. ALCORN, ALLISON, CARPENTER, CLAYTON, HARVEY, INGALLS, MITCHELL, MORTON, PATTERSON, PEASE, PRATT, SHERMAN, SPENCER, SPRAGUE, TIPTON, and WINDOM. Nine of the above Senators had the manliness to avow the real motive of their vote by putting themselves on the record in favor of the restoration of the franking privilege. The public will be apt to regard the amendment sustained by the above 16 Republicans, in company with 17 out of the 19 Democratic Senators, as simply a piece of petty vindictiveness against the newspapers. If its supporters imagine that the imposing of what would practically be an onerous tax on the publishers of weekly newspapers will render the press more sparing of Congressional shortcomings, they will be as thoroughly mistaken as if they imagined that it would improve their chances of re-election.

REFORM WITHIN THE PARTY.

Owing to the earnestness of the Republican Party in purifying itself, some rather discreditable matters have lately been brought to light in the administration of public affairs. Thereupon certain Democratic organs, which have remained unconscious down to the present day of TWEED'S thefts, have raised a great howl concerning Republican corruption. The country was going to the bad because the Republicans were engaged in correcting abuses which had crept into the conduct of public business. Some few unreflecting persons have possibly been deceived by this outcry, but the great mass of the people have estimated it at its true value.

The American people are apt to decide all public questions submitted to them according to the real, instead of the apparent, merits. They have notably done so during the last fifteen years, and, using the Republican Party as an instrument, have in that time firmly established civil liberty upon this continent. When they are asked to repudiate the Republican Party in consequence of alleged mistakes in managing the affairs of the nation, they will stop to inquire whether these are the mistakes of individuals, or the results of the spirit which controls the party. In making this inquiry, they will be guided by the public acts of the party through a majority of its accredited representatives, and not by the utterances of persons like BUTLER, who pretend to be the party, but who, happily for the country and the party, have not been able to make good their claim to leadership. It is by the deeds of the President and Congress that the Republican Party must be and will be judged. Let this standard be applied, and the party has nothing to fear from the public verdict.

It has been the fashion in some quarters to condemn the present Congress as one utterly corrupt, and for that reason dangerous to the general welfare. Now, what are the facts? Its first act was to repeal the salary grab in obedience to the demands of public sentiment and its own sense of right. That did not appear much like fostering corruption, or defying popular opinion. But this was only one act among several having the same import. Charges were made that the Government of the District of Columbia was not altogether pure, and forthwith a Republican House of Representatives created a special committee to investigate a creation of the Republican Party. It was met in some quarters at the outset by the familiar argument that the party would be hurt by any exposures. Nevertheless it prosecuted the task without fear or favor, and the result has been a bill to destroy the Government which the Republican Party created. Nor was this all. The Sanborn contracts have been put an end to, and a total reform has been carried out in the Treasury Department. And all this, and much more that we need not enumerate to-day, has been accomplished by the Republican Party itself.

In its action upon the financial question, in its dealing with civil service reform, and in some few other cases, Congress has been open to criticism. But it is a matter of general congratulation for the country and the party that the majority have in the main conducted themselves well. Certainly the public interests have not suffered in their hands. Considering the exceptional circumstances under which they met, and under which the session has continued, the country is in an unusually prosperous condition. The Republican Party, having placed both the President and Congress in power, is responsible for both, and it can confidently appeal to the country on the record both have made during the present session. There have, of course, been errors committed by both, but the people plainly see that both have earnestly endeavored to advance reform, and to serve the best interests of the country.

It is the great merit of the Republican Party that it is able to purify itself. When the Democrats discovered TWEED in their midst they did not possess this ability, and they were ruined. So it would have been with the Republican Party if it had attempted to excuse or defend any wrongs which were found within it. The whole conduct and course of the party has been in the contrary direction, and it is consequently in a condition to ask the continued confidence of the people. Its latest title to general respect is the determination just now manifested to destroy by the force of popular sentiment such disgraceful governments as that which exists in South Carolina. It is because the party denounces such abuses that it is strong to-day. It is because it is resolved to put an end to them that it will be strong in the future.

ARE WORKING MEN SLAVES?

The right of a man to strike for higher wages is unquestioned, but it is quite another thing to assume that he should have the power to compel others to strike, or to prevent others from working. In doing this he virtually denies to them the privilege which he claims for himself, that of selling his labor on his own terms. The strike among the bricklayers, which is now going on, was the result, not of disaffection among the men, but of orders from the union; orders which the men say they dared not disobey. It seems strange that men should be content to live under a despotism so rigid that it can in this way dictate to them how they shall employ their capital; how, in fact, they shall support themselves and their families. For labor is capital, and when it is the only capital that a man has, to place it at the arbitrary disposal of another is simply to take from one's self the free right of performing the first duties that life in this world demands of us. If the right to strike for higher wages were reserved for great emergencies; if it were exercised only when some oppression were existing, and when justice would, therefore, be unmistakably on the side of the men, it would command the sympathy of the public, and working men would appreciate its value. But when it is enforced at the dictation of a few leaders, and that at times when nothing can be alleged to justify it, the working men must themselves begin to see that it is a privilege which, thus abused, is productive of the greatest evil. All the recent strikes have injured the men and the families of the men who took part in them, and no one else. And this result might readily have been foreseen if men would learn to think and judge for themselves, and not yield a blind obedience to the dictates of others.

The several unions boast of the funds that they have at their disposal. The extent of these funds is only a measure of the mistakes made by those who contributed to them. Provision could easily be made for meeting any possible emergency without taxing workmen in order to place such large amounts in the control of a few individuals. There are hundreds of ways by which small savings may be profitably invested and at the same time remain at the disposal of the investor, to be used when required. But as soon as they go into the treasury of the union they cease to be at his disposal, and in many instances, as experience has shown, they are used to his prejudice. We wish to see labor raised to its true dignity—none wish it more heartily; but we believe we are speaking in the true interests of the working men when we urge them to free themselves from the bondage inflicted on them by the unions. What would be said of the man who has ten thousand dollars, and who is content to live under the tyranny of a few whom he pays to dictate to him as to how he shall and how he shall not employ that money, and what rate of interest he must insist upon having for it? The man whose capital is in his labor is now in exactly that position. Individually he has no control over it. He must use it as others prescribe, not as he himself voluntarily chooses. If, however, the frequent exercise of this power on the part of the unions exposes to the eyes of the men the nature of the tyranny that holds them down, much good must result. A man's labor should be at his own free disposal. He has no business to delegate the property in it to anybody else, whether employer or demagogue. He should be allowed to use it to the best possible advantage in the interest of himself and his family, and to devote the proceeds of it to any use that may seem to him best. If employers show an inclination to oppress the class to which he belongs, let him unite with his fellows as men to prevent it, and the force of public sentiment will sustain them. In that case the independence and dignity of labor would be vindicated, as they certainly are not being vindicated now. For if the working men see any fascination in a system of slavery merely because the power to which they yield obedience is of their own creation, they should recognize the fact that it is slavery still, and that as such it is utterly unworthy of themselves and their calling.

CONCERNING BOOTS.

The boot has always been intimately associated with warlike deeds. Since time immemorial, "boot and saddle" has been a sound as suggestive of heroic achievement as slippers and arm-chair of peace and fireside comfort. It was a pair of boots, and by no means a pair of shoes, wherewith the bold and appreciative *Bombastes* tempted the valor of the intrepid *Fusbos*. An Emperor such as he was has not disdained to borrow his name from this humble article of apparel, and one of the greatest of the world's Captains is indebted for his fame almost as much to his boots as to his victories. But it is in our own romantic and belligerent West that the warlike associations of the boot are most fully and graphically recognized. By the warrior of that impetuous region, his foot-covering is regarded with much the same superstitious veneration and solicitude that our red brethren of the plains bestow upon their scalps. To large numbers of gentlemen in Arkansas and Nevada, life presents itself as a game of skill, the chief reward of which consists in inducing the greatest possible number of other gentlemen "to die with their boots on," while carefully eluding a similar contingency for themselves. In the artless but picturesque imagery of those Arcadian wilds, a man "who has died with his boots on" is a man who has failed in all that makes life desirable, and whose memory shall dangle forever at the belt of his insolent conqueror.

We do not remember to have read a more touching instance of the respect and anxiety wherewith the Western desperado regards his boots, than is recorded in the fate of Mr. HENRY BURGETT, lately of Memphis, but now of parts unknown. Mr. BURGETT belonged to a singularly industrious, wellmeaning, and unfortunate family. He was one of four brothers, three of whom devoted their lives with single-minded energy to the amiable task of saving their neighbors the trouble of removing their foot-gear before they died. For instance it was a playful habit of "PETE" BURGETT to stop colored men as they passed his house, shoot them in an off-hand, casual sort of way, and then sit down to breakfast with renewed appetite. To his credit, however, it must be recorded that he made no invidious distinctions, and in the true spirit of Civil Rights, when a colored man was not on hand, he shot the first convenient white man who came within range. For years this worthy, and his brothers ISAAC and HENRY, were the terror of all the boot-wearing population in their neighborhood, and it is perhaps not surprising that, with the numerous obligations of this kind they have incurred, they should all have died in a very booted condition indeed.

HENRY'S boots were the last to betray him, and the story of his fall, as related in the Memphis *Appeal*, is quite an epic. It was early in the morning of the 28th of May that Mr. BURGETT left his home in the skiff from which he had so often bagged the fortuitous negro. He was armed to the teeth, and was accompanied by his son, a lad of twelve, whom he was training up in the delicate art of a bootless death. "The skiff," we are told by the minute and painstaking historian, "was well stored with provisions, as if for a long journey, and he had $103 in money with him." On the way, failing to flush a suitable negro, Mr. BURGETT "shot a wild turkey, as if to practice as a marksman," and, apparently satisfied with his skill, "hastened his small craft to the scene of battle."

Mr. BURGETT in fact was in search of a pair of boots on which he had long had his eye, and which he purposed now finally to dispose of. Mr. BURGETT found the objects of his quest on the bluff at Harkbrode's Landing, accompanied by Col. JESSE GRIVER, their owner and wearer. Unluckily for Mr. BURGETT, they were accompanied further by a loaded shot-gun and a revolver. Mr. BURGETT hastened up the bank, and was received by the wary GRIVER with an inquiry after his health and his intentions. Mr. BURGETT evasively responded that his intentions were not serious, and inquired affectionately after Mr. GRIVER'S health. "I'm not very well," said Mr. GRIVER. "Then," said Mr. BURGETT, with a degree of inconsequence which it is unlikely that Mr. GRIVER remarked, "— you, take that!" "That" consisted of about a pint of buckshot, which Mr. BURGETT "turned loose" in the direction of Mr. GRIVER.

Of the battle that ensued it is needless to speak in detail, further than to say that even at Memphis it was considered "terrific." Both heroes worked for their boots with unparalleled devotion and obstinacy. First the Colonel fired and dodged, and then Mr. BURGETT fired and dodged, till the passengers on the *Phil Allen*, who were observing the scene with great interest, began to get apprehensive that the affair would be a bootless one after all. But in an unlucky moment, Mr. BURGETT'S resolution wavered. Finding the enemy's boots so warmly protected, and reflecting that his own might be in danger, he attempted to push off into the stream. That was the Colonel's opportunity. "Deliberately repriming and freshly capping his gun, he fired with careful aim directly into BURGETT'S body." That hero fell mortally wounded in the mud, and his last words were, "Capt. LEE, the —— scoundrel, has killed me. I don't like to die with my boots on, by the hands of such a rascal. Please cut my boots off and take me to Memphis."

We trust that this dying request was piously attended to, and that Mr. BURGETT was permitted to rejoin his brethren in the proud distinction of his stockings. So much consideration he earned by adding to the somewhat hackneyed catalogue of last words so genuine and racy a novelty.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini's last night performance may be attended this evening. He appears to-morrow afternoon, it is true, in "David Garrick," but a matinée is hardly such a *solemnité* as a "farewell night," and hence, we infer, the representation of "Samson" at Booth's will be accounted the final one of the season. "Samson" is one of the grandest of Signor Salvini's plays, and he has offered no finer or more satisfactory personation, either in respect of symmetry, detail, or impressiveness, than that of Delilah's victim. If the house is not crowded, we shall consider the public very indifferent to the double fact that we still have a great artist amid us, and that he goes forth, possibly never to act in the United States again, after this night's work.

INVALID PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions met to-day, and after a revision of the docket adjourned until December next. The total number of cases which have been referred to this committee is 1,160, or only 135 less for this one session than was referred to the committee for the three sessions of the Forty-second Congress, when the number reached 1,295. The cases have been disposed of as follows: Reported favorably and passed the House, 202; reported adversely, 200; covered by general bills reported, 260; and about twenty cases have been reported back, to be sent to the other committees, leaving nearly 500 cases to go over to the next session. The committee has also prepared the following general bills, which have passed both Houses, viz.: Increasing the total first grade from $31 25 to $50 per month; rating the amputation of an arm above the elbow, and a leg above the knee, as equal to $25 per month; to equalize the special act provisions with the general law ratings in cases where their pensions are less. Also the following, which have passed the House and are now pending in the Senate: The bill giving $30 for an artificial eye. A bill extending the provisions of the general law to a dependent mother, father, or relative, after a widow's death or marriage. A bill increasing pensions from the date of the Surgeon's certificate, that first shows increased disability; also, a bill increasing the pensions of those who have lost one arm and one leg, or one hand and one foot, to the sum of the pensions for each disability. The committee has also reported a bill to extend the time for filing applications to Jan. 1, 1875, which is now pending in the House.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LABOR REFORM PARTY.

BOSTON, June 18.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Labor Reform Party, yesterday, it was finally decided to make no nomination of candidates for State officers this year. It was also decided to draw up an eight-hour law for all classes of laboring men, women, and children, and to present it to every candidate for office this Fall for an explicit answer as to whether he will support it. The sense of the meeting was that instead of making independent nominations the party should use the balance of power which it claims to hold for the election of such men only as are favorable to its principles.

THE NEW-YORK STATE HOMEOPATHIC ASYLUM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 18.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of the New-York State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane was held today. The following officers were elected: President, Fletcher Harper, Jr.; Vice President, Grinnel Burt; Secretary, M. D. Stivers; Treasurer, Peter S. Hoe. Hon. A. B. Conger delivered an address. There was a large attendance of homeopathic physicians from New-York and other places, also many prominent public men, including members of the Legislature, Supervisors, and others. The occasion being the formal opening of the asylum, has drawn together a large assemblage of citizens from the village and surrounding towns.

BEQUESTS TO BROWN UNIVERSITY.

POVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—The will of John Carter Brown gives the Brown University $50,000 for the erection of a fire-proof library building, for which purpose he had previously given a fund, now amounting to $20,00, and a lot of land worth $35,000. Mr. Brown has also bequeathed $25,000 to the Rhode Island Hospital, $5,000 to the Butler Hospital for the Insane, $5,000 to the Redwood Library, at Newport. The bulk of his estate goes to his children. Mrs. Brown, Robert H. Ives, Thomas P. I. Goddard, and George W. R. Matteson are named as Trustees in the will.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 18.—The indications are that the question of reading the Bible in the public schools is to be agitated here. In the Board of Education last night, the following resolution was offered:

"That the reading from any version of the book commonly known as the Bible, the singing of hymns commonly known as religious hymns, and the religious action commonly known as prayer shall not hereafter be any part of the exercises in any of the schools under the control of this board; and the same is hereby prohibited."

No action was taken on the resolution.

THE SCHOOL-SHIP CONSTELLATION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 18.—The school-ship Constellation, with the midshipmen on board, sailed from the roads at noon to-day. She will make a cruise of thirty days and then touch at New-London, Conn., for letters and fresh provisions.

HONORS TO MR. CARLYLE.

The Augsburg *Gazette*, commenting on the decoration of Mr. Carlyle with the Prussian order *Pour le Mérite*, says: "Carlyle who, since his residence of twenty years in Germany, and especially in Weimer, where he had much intercourse with Goëthe, has been untiringly active in awakening the interest of England in Germany and her literature, and has, not for his history of Frederick the Great only, but also for the energy with which he supported the cause of Germany during the late war in the English press, deserved the thanks of the German people. Carlyle takes the place in the Chapter of the Order of Merit rendered vacant by the death of Manzoni."

THE RECENT DUEL AT BRUSSELS.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Globe* writes: "The funeral of M. Lehembre, who was unfortunately killed in a recent duel with M. Fontainas, took place June 3 in Brussels, and was attended by an immense crowd of persons, who very strongly expressed their disapproval of the presence at the funeral of the brother of the deceased, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case. In justification of M. Fontainas the following particulars ought to be mentioned, viz.: That, being a first-rate shot, he had in the first instance expressed to his seconds his intention of firing in the air, but afterward, when M. Lehembre insisted that it should be 'a duel to the death,' and that after three shots with pistols they should fight with swords, M. Fontainas, in self-defense, naturally endeavored to wound and disable his adversary, but without any wish whatever to kill him. M. Fontainas had previously settled a sum of $2,000 upon the lady who was the unfortunate cause of the duel, as referred to by other journals. It is a case which has caused very great excitement here."

THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE BILL.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS BETWEEN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE—MR. SHERMAN'S MOTIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill fixing the rate of postage at four cents per pound on newspapers and periodicals of all sorts, meets with great opposition in the House, and it is criticised with a great deal of freedom and severity. Some members of the House characterize the proposition as a mixture of ignorance and malice. These words are undoubtedly too severe when applied to the motives which prompted the legislation, although they are very proper when applied to the results.

The Committee on Post Offices in the House has a meeting to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to consider this subject. They are unanimously opposed to the Senate amendments concerning the rates of postage, and will recommend non-concurrence in all of them. The attempt will be made to fix the rate of postage on printed matter at a cent and a half or two cents for daily and weekly newspapers, and three cents on periodicals published less frequently than once a week. At the utmost the rates that will be established will not be over an average of two and one-half cents per pound.

There seems to be no prospect whatever of getting any legislation on postal matters this session that will not be ill advised and unjust in some particulars, but something less obnoxious than the provision agreed upon by the Senate will be obtained, and for the rest the parties affected must wait for enlightened action next Winter, or in the next Congress. The fundamental idea of prepayment of all postage seems to have gained very strong ground, and will undoubtedly be the basis of permanent postal legislation, and united with it will be the tendency to reduce all rates of postage instead of increasing them, as the Senate proposes. Mr. Sherman's idea about the rate of postage was undoubtedly formed with reference to the postal revenues, and it is hardly probable that there was any of the malice toward newspapers in his actions which has been attributed to some of the legislation which has passed the Senate.

VIEWS OF THE PUBLISHERS OF PROMINENT NEW-YORK JOURNALS.

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday conversed with the publishers of many of the weekly journals of this City for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the Newspaper Postage bill now before Congress. There was no difference of sentiment expressed by them with regard to the bill itself, either as a legislative or as a political measure. The views expressed by these gentlemen are pretty well summed up in what was said by the first gentleman visited. He said: "I think there can be but one opinion on this subject. The bill is based upon no principle, and seems to have grown out of the enmity of a faction toward a certain journal. Such being its origin, it is no wonder that it should be unjust, oppressive, and very unstatesmanlike. It is as petty a subject of legislation as ever engaged the attention of such a body as that before whom it comes. Such an act might possibly have been proposed without exciting universal opposition fifty or a hundred years ago in this country, as it might to-day in some European countries. It might do well enough for Napoleon to exercise such a censorship over the press of France, but it won't do in America. It is opposed to the fundamental theory of our Government. The thing seems so frivolous, so petty, that one considers how it could be gravely proposed before Congress as a subject for their legislative action, and it is so manifestly unjust that it appears still more wonderful that it should be entertained by them for a moment. Besides, it is necessary that some good, or, at least, some plausible grounds should be put forward as the basis of every act of legislation. Until some such grounds are presented for the support of this one, it is premature, perhaps, to discuss its merits. It would probably lend the thing an air of importance that it certainly does not deserve."

On the subject of the probability of the bill being passed by Congress, another gentleman said: "I don't think it by any means likely that any party could be so politically blind as to pass such a measure as this. There is nothing which the opposition could possibly desire more than the passage of this bill, for it would raise such a howl of indignation throughout the land as no party, however in the majority, could long withstand. There is but little fear of its passage, although, of course, in the hurry, confusion, and carelessness which mark the close of sessions, it is comparatively easy to run any bill through. Still, this is not one which can be disposed of in that way. The President is much too sensible a man to put his signature to any such bill, and, indeed, Congress will be too sensible, when they have time to reflect on the matter, to ask him to do anything of the kind."

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION—THE DOCKRAY CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 13, 1874.

Advices received from Puerto Principe from private sources are of considerable interest. Trustworthy information through insurgent sources reports the arrival of an expedition under Aguilera on the north coast, with 4,000 Remington and Peabody arms, six pieces of mountain artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition. All the material was safely landed and communication established with the forces of Maximo Gomez. This is said to be the most important expedition gotten up by the insurgents since the first year of the war.

Mr. Dockray, the American who presented himself to the Spanish authorities at Nuevitas last Good Friday, is still confined at the Carcel Nacional in Puerto Principe. He was ten days in close confinement, but now has clean and comfortable quarters, and is in good health and spirits. One of the clerks of the United States Consulate General at Havana has arrived in Puerto Principe. His business is to assist Mr. Dockray as interpreter. A council of war will convene for the trial as soon as the papers are received from the Captain General. The officials are much troubled as to the accusation against him. At first it was supposed he was a chief among the insurgents; then Portillo declared he was a newspaper correspondent; subsequently he was accused as a spy, and now the authorities say he was sent to Cuba by the United States Government to gather information about the insurrection. The Spanish officials aver that his papers compromise him very much, though not in any definite way. They show that he was three months with the insurgents under Maximo Gomez, and for some time with the President and Government, and that he was present at the recent battle of Navaujo and Guasimas, and in possession of a large amount of information regarding the insurrection. Persons who have seen him report that Mr. Dockray declares he is entirely satisfied with the prompt action of the Consul General at Havana and the Department of State in attending to his case, and has no doubt, if he is fully and justly protected in his rights and trial under the treaty with Spain, that he will be speedily released.

THE NATIONAL BUTTER AND EGG CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—In the National Butter and Egg Convention to-day a Committee on Essays was appointed to examine a number of essays, and award a premium of $1,000 offered by the President. The Committee on Statistics reported that an arrangement had been made with the *National Crop Reporter* by which answers will be obtained and published to a set of questions arranged by the committee. A series of resolutions were adopted, the chief point of which was the indorsement of a plan recently attempted by the New-York Butter and Cheese Exchange, looking to the establishment of an inspection system, through which responsibility for inferior qualities may be placed where it belongs and recommending that classifications of butter should be in all markets solely with regard to quality, and without reference to the locality of production. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY—LEDRU-ROLLIN AND LOUIS BLANC—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 5, 1874.

Yesterday was a grand field day in the Assembly at Versailles, the question under debate being the admission to a second reading of the Electoral law. This is, it must be remembered, the monarchical electoral project prepared by M. De Broglie fixing the age of voters at a minimum of twenty-five years and requiring a three years' domicile in the commune. There are several other minor restrictions, enough, probably, to reduce the present number of voters to about nine or ten millions. The object of this law is not the cutting off of ten millions of electors solely, but the suppression of that number of Radicals or anti-Royalists. As a general thing the people of the great centres vote Radical, the smaller centres of industry Republican, and the people of the country for some form of monarchy. They want security, and do not yet believe that they can get it under a republic. At the present moment it is very clear that the country people would vote for the empire, but as the peasants never fail to accept an accomplished fact, M. De Broglie intended to first secure his majority in the country by cutting off the requisite number of Republicans, and then have the Orleanist Monarchy voted by his proposed Grand Council. When once firmly seated upon the throne, with Orleanist Prefects and Mayors, the peasants would have accepted the fact and sustained the act of this curious senatorial body. When two millions of Radicals and Republicans have been erased from the lists, the conservative vote of the country will find itself in a very fair majority. But, it may be argued, the restrictions in this law apply to the Conservatives as well as to the Republicans. That is true, but the effects are not the same. There are several millions of working men in France, who go from one place to another, and are constantly changing their domicile. This class always votes Radical, and under the proposed law there will be a very large number who will not be able to vote during their lives, simply because they have not had a continuous domicile in the Commune, (about like our parish,) for three years. It is natural, therefore, that the Republicans should make a strong fight against such an attempt. The Bonapartists also refuse to sanction any tampering whatever with the system of popular suffrage instituted by Napoleon III. Although M. De Broglie fell from power on this question, his party does not despair, and the Orleanists are sparing no efforts to get this law passed by the Chamber. The bill was passed to a second reading yesterday by a majority of 80 votes, but I still have my doubts about its becoming a law.

REPUBLICAN ACTION.

The men calling themselves Republicans, of all the different shades, felt bound to enter the arena in defense of the right of suffrage. Some of the most prominent members of the Left prepared speeches for the occasion. Among them was M. Ledru-Rollin, who appeared in the tribune for the first time in twenty years. Yet it would have been better for his reputation, probably, if he had kept out of it. There was a time when he was a very distinguished orator. He had a great power of language, great force and fire, and although he preached the most extreme revolutionary doctrine, his speeches never failed to produce a profound sensation. But during twenty years of exile M. Ledru-Rollin became fat and lazy. He is enormously rich, miserly, and fond of the pleasures of the table. Continued exertion seems to be no longer possible, and his mind has grown heavy and dull with age and the growth of the body. The speech he made day before yesterday was not worthy the reputation of the Ledru-Rollin of the past. To show that this is not a partisan appreciation, I may say that it is the opinion of the journals of all parties, for even the *Rappel* damns the discourse with faint praise. M. Ledru claimed to be the father of universal suffrage because he introduced a resolution asking for it in the Constituent Chamber of 1848, and seemed to think that Napoleon III. had infringed upon his patent right, because the Emperor really did establish universal suffrage in France. Interrupted by numerous protests, M. Ledru soon wandered off into his personal reminiscences, and seemed to think more of justifying his own conduct in the revolution of '48 than of defending popular suffrage. His statements were opposed to history—even the history of Louis Blanc—and he made some material errors which were noticed at the moment. He was interrupted one hundred and twenty-eight times during the progress of his speech, and ended in a peroration which was as limp as a cotton rag.

A STORY OF '48.

This simile recalls a story of '48 and of the celebrated Dupin, which I may be permitted to throw in *en passant*. The famous advocate was the warmest friend that Berryer had in the world. The two men were like boys when together. During the sharpest debates of that stormy period Dupin was President of the Chamber, and a thousand stories are still told of his quickness of wit. One day Berryer was speaking in the tribune and Dupin prepared to listen with the interest of a friend, but after a time he was seen to grow uneasy. Leaning over his desk, he presently whispered, covering his mouth with his hand: "Get down as quick as you can; it won't do. It's as soft as cotton." Berryer paused to sip a little water, and while wiping his mouth whispered back: "I know it as well as you do. Call me to order, and I'll get down." When Berryer again begun, Dupin rose with a look of severity and said that if the gentleman did not confine himself to the question he should be obliged to call him to order. Berryer paid no attention, and Dupin stated that he had once recalled the orator to the question, but as he continued to wander from it, he should call him to order. The Left applauded. Muttering something about such unwarranted interference with the liberty of speech, Berryer gained his seat with joy, and Dupin gained a reputation for impartiality. A few days later Berryer tried it again, and was in better trim. It was his famous speech against the Republic. Dupin's eyes flashed with pleasure as he listened to the eloquence of his friend, but he could not pass unheeded the cries of "question" and "order" which came from the Left. He gravely called the orator to the question. Berryer went on and soon raised a tumult. Dupin rose ferociously, and said that he had several times reminded the orator that he was exceeding parliamentary bounds; that such language could not be permitted, and if the orator persisted in it he should feel forced to call him to order. Dupin was seen to reseat himself very slowly, and to lean far over his desk. At this moment he whispered to Berryer: "Go on; give it to them; you are in humor." *(Va! Tape dessus; tu es en veine.)* Berryer made one of the most powerful speeches of his life under this inspiration, though repeatedly interrupted by the angry cries of the outraged Republicans and by Dupin's threats to call him to order if he continued to use such language. Ledru-Rollin ought to have had some friend at hand to tell him that his speech was "as soft as cotton," and to call him to order in order to cover his retreat from the tribune. A word more, to show what a curious thing is history. The works on eloquence and literature all express regrets that Berryer's speech was interrupted by a too sensitive speaker, since there seems to be nothing in it which merited this interference. When Philippe Dupin saw this he nearly split his sides with laughter, and then told the above story, well known to the Legitimists of that day. Yet ages hence scholars will be taught to regret that Dupin deprived French literature of one of the great efforts of Berryer. This is among the most important speeches that are left incomplete, but there are others. M. Grévy, for example, was speaking in 1848 upon a very important topic, but the day was hot and the members languid. Asking for more water, M. Grévy pleaded faintness and left the tribune, promising to finish the next morning. To this day the speech has never been concluded.

RADICALS IN THE TRIBUNE.

Yesterday two more Radical celebrities were in the tribune, M. Louis Blanc and M. Gambetta. Both made very good speeches indeed in defense of popular suffrage, and both were frequently interrupted. As a sample of these interruptions, I may give one. M. Gambetta said that the course the Royalists now proposed to adopt would keep three millions of electors away from the polls at once, and more in the future. "But," cried M. Dahirel, "you suppressed two millions of electors with a stroke of your pen!" "They are none the worse for that," responded Gambetta, "and you are here as a living proof of it." "No thanks to you, however," retorted M. Dahirel.

LOUIS BLANC.

M. Louis Blanc's argument was that the present Assembly had no right to interfere with popular suffrage, and he caused some emotion by crying, after a pause: "By what authority do you act? What are your titles?" meaning what is your authority, or from where do you derive your power? M. Louis Blanc is, as most persons are aware, extremely youthful in appearance. To strangers he looks something like the oldest boy in a country school. He is about four feet and a half in height, with a perfectly smooth, oval face, and a melodious, childish voice. At a little distance there is nothing but the yellow skin which indicates age, but when near you see the numerous wrinkles. When in the tribune his shoulders just appear above the desk, and he looks much smaller when speaking than Mr. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. Yet he has considerable force and volume in his voice, speaks clearly and distinctly, and with measured cadence and precision. People who know very little of French can always follow Louis Blanc. He is an elegant writer, his *Histoire de Dix-ans* being justly famous, and his political pamphlets models of style. His speeches are all carefully written in advance and committed to memory. He is not a debater like Gambetta, and hence never notices the interruptions. If forced to pause, he resumes his phrase where he left off, without adding a word. The consequence is that you have a finished discourse, delivered with regulation eloquence, but the speech does not stir the heart. M. Blanc was followed by M. Batbie, the celebrated law professor, law writer, and Ex-Minister. M. Batbie is just the reverse of M. Blanc. He is large and beefy, and has a powerful voice. He does not allow an interruption to go unanswered, and with the quickness of a practiced lawyer generally knows how to turn them to his own profit. M. Batbie's arguments are close, solid, and put in legal style, but he could not make much of an argument against the right of suffrage. Still he dwelt upon the "brutal power of mere numbers," and succeeded in destroying the effect of M. Blanc's speech. When it came to a vote there was a majority of eighty in favor of a second reading, but this was less due to the arguments than to the resolution of the various party committees.

THE CENTRES.

I have but a few words more to add upon the politics of the day. The efforts to bring about the conjunction of the Centres are still going on, but are not very promising. The Right Centre wants an impersonal Septennate, and the Left Centre a Septennate attached to, and depending upon, the person of Marshal MacMahon. As it is becoming more and more evident that the Right Centre will have to fall into the Republican ranks or be speedily swallowed up by the Bonapartists, some concessions are said to be on the cards; but the difficulty is to induce the Orleanists to give up their dynastic hopes. They will be forced to do it sooner or later, and the longer they defer it the better it will be for the Bonapartists. If they could be brought to acknowledge this fact at once, and to join in with the Republicans, the Republic could be easily founded in France.

THE SEASON.

The season for going out of town has again arrived, and all who can take houses or apartments in the environs are very glad to do so. The first severe heats of the year are hard to bear, and the boulevards are dusty. In such country villages as St. Cloud, Chalons, and Saint-Germain the air is pure and refreshing. Hence all who can leave the city are now preparing to do so, and the last receptions of the season have been announced by many members of the fashionable world. Yesterday there was a charming fête in the Champs Elysées in favor of the Society of Maternal Charity. All our grander dames were pleased to play a part in it, and the Princesse De Metternich and the Comtesse De Pourtales tended booths and gave out macaroons as at a country fair. But in the latter case you pay two cents for your chances, while these ladies asked twenty and forty francs. As it was to be called a "village fête," the ladies at first thought of appearing in costume, but this idea was abandoned. The proceeds of the day amounted to very nearly 40,000 francs.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dwelling-house, owned and occupied by the widow of the late Capt. John Cushing, at Hanover Four Corners, Mass., was burned yesterday. The loss is $8,000; partially insured.

Two barns in Jaffrey, N. H., belonging to the estate of the late George T. Richardson, were struck by lightning and burned during a thunder storm Wednesday. The barns contained fifty or sixty tons of hay and some farming tools, which were advertised to be sold at auction yesterday. The loss is $2,500; insurance, $1,700 in the New-Hampshire Mutual.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 2:35 P. M. a fire occurred in the apartments of Lewis Evers, at No. 106 Greene street, resulting in $50 damage.

At 10:45 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 33 Gansevoort street, occupied by George Castell, caused by a defective stove-pipe. Damage, $50; no insurance.

At 8 A. M. yesterday, the roof of the two-story frame-dwelling, No. 138 Mott street, took fire from sparks from a neighboring chimney. The flames were quickly extinguished. Damage, $50.

At 10 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred on the roof of the frame-dwelling, at Eighty-eighth street and Madison avenue, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, and occupied by S. C. Hunt, causing $300 damage to building and contents.

At 10:35 P. M. a fire occurred in the livery stable of Patrick McCullam, No. 234 Mulberry street, caused by the ignition of some straw in one of the stalls. Damage $50; insured for $2,500 in the Brewers' and Maltsters' Company.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the two-story dwelling house corner of South Second and First streets, owned by John A. Moore, and occupied as a boarding-house by August Jenas. The house was damaged $2,000, covered by $1,000 insurance, and the adjoining house $1,500.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story building No. 8 Howard street, and before it could be extinguished had burned through to the third floor. The first floor of the building is occupied by Leavett & Allen, publishers, whose loss by water will not exceed $300. The upper floors are occupied by Hathaway & Dodge, manufacturers of dress trimmings; damage to stock and fixtures, $500. The building was damaged to the extent of $800.

A fire, which proved very destructive, broke out at one o'clock yesterday morning in Turn Hall, on Plane, near Market street, Newark. Some of the scenery on the stage was first discovered to be on fire, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the material there, the entire stage was soon enveloped in flames. The stage and scenery were destroyed, and at one time it was thought the entire building would be consumed, but the firemen succeeded in saving it. The damage to the building, which is owned by the Turner's Society, is estimated at $2,000, and the stage fixtures and scenery destroyed were estimated to be worth $1,000. The total loss is fully covered by insurance.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PASSAGE OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S BILL IN BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate took up the House bill for the Government of the District of Columbia at 6 o'clock this evening, and passed it without amendment, after a discussion of about three-quarters of an hour. Messrs. Allison and Thurman both spoke of the work of the Committee in perfecting the bill, and urged its passage without amendment. Mr. Thurman deprecated any titles for District officials, and said what the people wanted was a simple, economical Government. This, he thought, would be a blessing to the people of the District and a benefit to the people of the whole Union. He had no doubt that a committee of Congress could during the recess frame a permanent Government which would be simple, honest, and economical, and said something must be done now to lift this bankrupt District out of its distress. Mr. Sargent tried hard to amend the bill, but he was unsuccessful, his propositions being voted down by overwhelming majorities. His first amendment was to the second section, to provide that one of the three Commissioners to be appointed by the President shall be the presiding officer of the commission. This was rejected by a vote of 35 nays to 13 yeas. He next sought to amend the section authorizing the First and Second Controllers of the Treasury Department to audit the indebtedness of the District, so as to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury should appoint three officers of his department to make such examination, which proposition received but four votes. He then moved to strike out the provision in that section authorizing the employment of assistance by those officers, and this, too, was rejected. Finding that the Senate did not propose to amend the bill, he made no further effort, and it was passed as it came from the House, and now goes to the President for signature.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Col. Whitely, before the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, to-day, denied that either he or any of his detective force had any connection with the safe burglary, as was stated by Michael Hayes. Whitely is of opinion that the attempt to fasten the responsibility of the burglary on the secret service of the Treasury Department is made by Sam. Felker, formerly a detective in the employ of Pinkerton, of Chicago.

WEST POINT.

AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE GRADUATES—THE DAILY ROUTINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Thursday, June 18, 1874.

A more complete change has rarely been wrought in a Summer resort by the events of a day than is here visible. Absolute quiet, deserted glades and walks, empty piazzas, and solemn silence reign to-day where fashion, pageant, and the din of martial men ruled yesterday. Still the weather is superb, and no more delicious climate could be found within a hundred miles of New-York at this moment. The sky is perfectly clear, the grass and foliage luxuriant, and the fragrant mountain breeze sings through the trees, making life enjoyable by toiling men and beasts on road and farm land. True, those accustomed to the continual hum of towns and close communities might feel out of place. Yet the natural products of these mountains—health and exhilaration—soon invigorate the most ennuyé scions of society, and enable them to enjoy the lovely solitude. There is enough of variety, too, if one has the energy to seek it. The museum, academy, forts, military settlements, comprising soldiers and garrison attendants; the densely-wooded and wild-flowered hills, from whose summits gorgeous panoramas, stretching out for miles, can be viewed.

West Point Academy has been forsaken by its holiday friends, for the present at any rate. The officers say that they will come again. But the business of the post alone engrosses the attention of its residents, and the flutter of a petticoat is not seen in any part of the grounds for hours at a time. The Academic Board with its wonted solemnity sits in Library Hall and listens to the fourth classmen's examination in mathematics. The third class, with the exception of a few young gentlemen detained to expiate cadet faults, left this morning on their first furlough until the 28th of August. There remain here now only the old second class, the fourth, and the plebes. Several of the officers and assistant professors have also received and gone upon two months' leave, so that in the absence of the civilians, of whom a vast majority departed last night and this forenoon, West Point is thinly inhabited indeed. The customary routine of their daily life has been resumed by the cadets. From reveille to 7 A. M. is occupied by them in police of quarters—cleaning arms, accoutrements, &c.—inspection of rooms, and study. At 7 comes breakfast, guard mounting at 7:30, recreation until 8, when each class parades. From 8 until 11 the second class, whose examination in tactics has yet to come, employs the time in brushing up on that subject; the fourth begins its misery at 9 in Library Hall, before the Academic Board, and the wretched delinquents of the third—detained for reasons above mentioned—remain in their rooms between the hours named. From 11 until 1 o'clock, which is the period usually devoted to recitations by the classes, the cadets now continue their studies and examinations. Between 1 and 2 P. M. the cadets dine, take a little recreation, and have class parade. Then between 2 and 4—the recitation hours—the second class studies, and the fourth does the same until 3, when their afternoon examination begins. This closes at 5 P. M. The plebes are drilled in calisthenics, marching, turning, and soldierly demeanor at stated periods during the day, and after 5 o'clock everybody is free to loll or walk, "when not otherwise ordered," to his heart's content. Just before sundown the evening parade is formed, and the idlers come to see it. Supper follows parade; Recreation, such as it is, that meal, and the evening "call to quarters" brings the boys to their books again until 9:30, when tattoo is beaten and the signal to extinguish lights in every room is given. The inspection of the barracks to see that this has been done takes place at 10 o'clock. After that hour the stillness of the grave surrounds the barracks, which are hidden by the trees and darkness until dawn.

The above pleasant state of things will continue here until the close of the examination, when the cadets will be encamped on the plain to receive instruction from Gen. Upton and the tactical officers in military exercises. This will occur on the 23d inst. and from that time until July 4 prox. the cadets will be engaged in laying out and tastefully arranging the canvas settlement. The hotel will then begin to fill up again, and the Summer round of pleasures be resumed.

WANDERING ABOUT WITH A LARGE SUM OF MONEY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—A man giving the name of Henry Rich Tyson, and having in his possession a valise containing $2,300 in gold and silver coins, was taken in charge at the New-York Depot this evening by officers who had observed him wandering listlessly about the place. Tyson states that he arrived in New-York from Jamaica, where he was a planter, on Saturday last, and remained at the Astor House until Wednesday, when he came to this city, and remained over night at a hotel near the depot. He became alarmed at noises in the hotel early this morning, and quitting it returned to the depot, where he was found. He is now in care of the Police authorities here.

SHIP-WRECK AT SABLE ISLAND—THE VALUE OF A FOG SIGNAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 18.—The steamer Lady Head, which arrived here yesterday from Sable Island, reports that the steam fog whistle at that place was burned on the 20th of May, and the next night the Norwegian bark Gladstone, Capt. Neilson, from Antwerp for New-York, went ashore there. The crew took to the boats and landed in safety, with part of their clothing and the vessel's papers, but next morning the bark had entirely disappeared. She had either drifted off or been dashed to pieces. The Lady Head brought the wrecked crew to Halifax.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

THE CONVICTION OF THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS—A HEALTHFUL EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC MIND—THE DEBT OF NEW-ORLEANS—STATE POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 11, 1874.

The second trial of the celebrated Grant Parish case has just closed, with a result which has agreeably surprised the law-abiding citizens of this city, and has made the rebel democracy boil over with hate and indignation. The jury in the first trial stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction; in the second trial three of the eight parties, viz.: W. Cruikshank, B. Irvin, and J. P. Hadnot were found guilty upon the first sixteen counts of the indictment, and five were acquitted upon the alibis which the jury considered were established. The indictment consisted of thirty-two counts, charging ninety-two persons named in it, including the eight whose cases have just been disposed of, with having been engaged in banding and conspiring together to deprive certain colored citizens of their right to vote, bear arms, of peaceably assembling, and other rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and in the carrying out such banding together and conspiracy, the parties charged committed the crime of murder. Of the ninety-two persons named in the indictment, only nine could be found and arrested by the United States authorities, eight of whom were before the court on this second trial, one having been acquitted on the first trial. Over 200 witnesses were examined for the prosecution and defense relative to the guilt or innocence of the parties charged with having participated in the massacre of nearly 100 human beings in the month of April, 1873. Both trials were presided over by Hon. W. B. Woods, United States Circuit Judge, and the case for the prosecution was ably conducted by J. R. Beckwith, Esq., United States District Attorney

The second trial occupied over twenty-five days, and may be ranked among the *causes célèbres* of the country.

Now that a conviction has been had of some of the parties, it is the intention of the counsel for those parties to raise the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress under which they have been charged and found guilty. The counsel will contend that the Constitution as it was is the only authority under which Congress has any power to enact laws; in other words, that the constitutional amendments adopted since the late war did not receive the willing or voluntary assent of the States of the Union, especially the Southern States. It is the argument of the *ante bellum* States rights advocates over again.

The journals of this city, excepting the Republican, do not seem to be satisfied with the result of the present trial. They are in sympathy with these Southern people, who consider that the prisoners in this Grant Parish case are to be justified in what they did toward the colored people in that parish, upon the ground that they were acting in defense of their rights against negro usurpation and tyrrany.

The *Bulletin* and *Picayune* are furious against the Judge, jury and District Attorney.

The *Times* thus expresses its opinion:

"It must be clear to the presiding Judge, as it is to all unprejudiced observers, that the difficulties in Colfax were commenced by lawless and threatening combinations among the colored people, followed up by the most provoking acts of violence and outrage. Not only were the civil and political rights of the white people assailed, but the men were threatened with extermination and the women with a fate more dreadful. It is in vain to demand of men thus circumstanced that they shall be entirely quiet and submissive. The instincts of manhood repel such a thought. In a conflict precipitated by negro outrages it cannot be considered wonderful that something of vengeance would impurple it before its close."

Just such exculpatory articles as this produce in the minds of the Southern whites a desire to avenge themselves for fancied wrongs and injuries charged upon the colored people, and induce many of them to commit acts of violence and lawlessness upon an ignorant people, which, in their sober senses, they abhor and deprecate. One of the city papers speaks the truth when it says:

"The criminal history of this State for the past quarter of a century is a sad chapter. The most atrocious offenders have been subjected to farcical trials, and released, as a matter of course. The practice has become so notorious that it is a common subject of remark."

A few more examples such as will be made of the parties connected with the Grant Parish case will bring order out of chaos, and encourage all law-abiding citizens in their efforts to compel obedience to the laws of the country in which they live.

THE DEBT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The statement in my last letter regarding the debt of this city being $3,000,000, was an error. It should have been put down as $22,000,000, as it really is. One of the city officials a day or two since stated that it was not possible for the city to be relieved of its heavy load of debt by any of the ordinary means of liquidation or settlement. This gentleman was a salaried officer, and has not been able to obtain any portion of his salary for several months past. The school teachers and policemen have not been paid for over six months, while the city administrators are very careful to draw their pay regularly as monthly salary becomes due. A sad state of things truly!

CLAIBORNE'S DEFALCATION.

The recently discovered defalcation of Mr. Charles Claiborne, late Clerk of the United States District Court, caused much surprise. It is supposed from the investigations of his accounts thus far that the amount of the defalcation is about thirty thousand dollars, and that the funds which he abstracted belonged to the cases of confiscated property of Slidell and others, arising from the sale of such property under decrees of confiscation. Mr. Claiborne for years past has been a great patron of the cock-pit in this city, and noted as one of the greatest connoisseurs and raisers of game fowl in the South. He was a constant attendant upon the cock mains here, and took great delight in that kind of sport. Whether this special vice had anything to do with the loss of the money is an undetermined question. There was no means of ascertaining this loss while Claiborne remained at his post as Clerk of the United States District Court, and it was not until after his departure for Europe that his delinquency was made known.

PREPARING FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

The politicians of this city and State, colored, parti-colored, and white, are opening the campaign for next Fall, and the several parties are organizing for a fierce contest for the spoils of office. Warmoth is in the field as a candidate for Congress in the First District against Sypher, who expects to run again. J. Morris Chester, the colored lawyer, who was admitted to the bar under a special act of the Legislature drawn by himself, is a candidate in the Second District against Sheldon and several other aspirants for Congressional honors. C. B. Darrall, the present member of the Third, and Frank Morey, of the Fifth, also present member, will probably be renominated. Whether G. L. Smith, the member from the Fourth, will be renominated is doubtful. This district is Democratic, and will most probably send a Democratic representative. Col. James Lewis, the present City Administrator of Improvements, will most probably be nominated as Congressman at large, and, if elected, will not endeavor to be a Senator also, as was the case with Hon. Pinchback. There will be a severe contest over the United States Senatorship, and already there are several Richmonds in the field. Among the most prominent are Hon. E. C. Billings, Col. E. E. Norton, the Assignee in Bankruptcy, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Capt. S. B. Packard, United States Marshal, and Col. J. F. Casey, Collector of the Port. As this prominent position is purchasable, if former precedents established in this State are to be followed, the longest purse will most probably carry off the coveted prize. The State offices will go a-begging, as in consequence of the poverty of the State there does not seem to be much money in them from present appearances.

THE BEST WEEKLY.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 17.

Some time ago we briefly said that the conductors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES were evidently determined to make their Sunday edition the best weekly paper in the country. Every week since then has served to confirm that impression, and we think now it will be generally admitted that they have reached the very high mark they set for themselves. Recently the Sunday TIMES contained an original story by Mr. Bret Harte, who received a very large sum for it. Last Sunday it gave an original story from the pen of Mr. William Black, whose novel, "A Princess of Thule," has been pronounced the great literary success of the year. This new story, entitled "A Fight for a Wife," is a perfect gem. It was written expressly for THE TIMES, and will be printed complete in next Saturday's *Commercial*. And now the spirited publishers announce that THE TIMES of Sunday, June 28, will contain another new story by Bret Harte, entitled "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst," written for that paper! But these original stories, attractive as they are, by no means constitute the chief literary value of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES. It is full of the freshest and best selections from foreign magazines and reviews, and (to sum up and repeat) is indeed the best and cheapest weekly that can be made or had for love or money.

THE LATE MR. W. F. BUTLER, THE DOG FANCIER.

The melancholy death of Mr. Francis Butler, on Tuesday last, of hydrophobia, has created a profound sensation in Brooklyn. He had endeared himself not only to his family but to a large circle of friends, who esteemed him for his social qualities, and admired his rare attainments. The deceased was a linguist of considerable ability. He was at one time Professor of the French language in the Brooklyn Female Academy, and filled the same position at another time in Fairchild's Academy, Flushing, Long Island. He was also the author of a number of works, some of which have had a large sale. His principal works were the *Spanish Teacher*, *French Speaker*, and the *Breeding, Training, Management, and Diseases of Dogs*. In addition to the works enumerated, the deceased is also the author of a book entitled *Dogography*, being the life and adventures of an English bull-terrier, which he had owned for more than sixteen years, and a small volume of poetical sketches. The former is written in a humorous vein, and professes to give the dog's story of his varied experience from his own lips. The poetical sketches of Mr. Butler appear to have been written in leisure moments, and a quaint humor pervades them. Among the subjects selected by him to rhyme upon were a "Voyage from New-York to Williamsburg," "The Absent Wife," "Birds of My Home," "The Poor Man's Complaint," "Death of a Pet Canary Bird," "My Green-house," "The Dog Pound," "The Pet Poodle," and a number of epitaphs on favorite dogs of his own and others.

Mr. Butler was also a florist, and surrounding his house are several acres of ground planted with flowers and fruit trees. Mr. Butler's son, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that his father had often been importuned by his wife and other members of the family to abandon the sale and surgical treatment of dogs as a business. He had always refused, firmly but good-naturedly, saying that he had been in the business over twenty years, and was growing too old to engage in anything else. He was not an unbeliever in hydrophobia, as was stated in some of the newspapers yesterday, but thought that dogs were not so frequently subject to its attacks as was generally believed. The animal by which Mr. Butler had been bitten was a sick spitz dog which had been left with him for treatment. When bitten on one of his thumbs about six weeks ago he was in the act of giving the dog some salts. He paid no more attention to the wound at the time than he would have to one of an ordinary character, using only ordinary poultices. Last Monday morning, while at breakfast, he was offered a cup of tea, and found that, though very fond of it, he could not drink it, and, becoming alarmed, he asked his wife to mix him a seidlitz powder. The powder was mixed, but when he endeavored to drink it he was seized with spasms. Dr. Lorette was then sent for, and everything possible was done to alleviate the unfortunate man's sufferings.

Mr. Butler was an Englishman, sixty-four years old, and has lived in this country for thirty-two years. He has left a wife and nine children. It is understood that the relatives of the deceased will have all his dogs sold at auction as soon as their affairs are settled, none of them being willing to carry on the business.

A TIMES reporter had an interview with Dr. Lorette, the physician who was called in to attend Mr. Butler last night. His statement, which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, he said was correctly reported. He had known Mr. Butler for many years, and had often wondered that a man like Mr. Butler could be content with the pursuit he had adopted, however lucrative it might be. He had found an explanation for it, however, in observing his extreme affection for dumb animals, especially dogs. Dr. Lorette had no doubt that the case was one of genuine hydrophobia. He had, he said, in his practice of thirty-five years three cases of the terrible disease. The first one happened about ten years ago. A fishmonger was bitten by a rabid dog in Grand street, Wililiamsburg, and two years after the occurrence was seized with hydrophobia. Nothing could be done for him, and he died. About seven or eight years ago the Doctor was called in to attend a poor woman at Newtown, Long Island. He found she had symptoms of hydrophobia, and asked her if she had ever been bitten by a dog. She said she had not, but that she had been bitten by a kitten sometime before but had not thought anything of it. The woman died as in the other case. When he was called to see Mr. Butler, on Monday, Dr. Lorette said the deceased complained of stiffness in the neck, and a pain at the back of his head. "I think it is neuralgia, doctor," he said, "nothing more." The doctor asked him if he had had any accident, and Mr. Butler replied that a dog had bitten his thumb, but that he did not think anything of it. Dr. Lorette said that knowing hydrophobia to be pre-eminently a nervous disorder, he answered "certainly, that is nothing," and sent for a glass of water. He offered him the water, and Mr. Butler took hold of it and, tried to hold it to his lips with both hands, but was forced to push it from him, and fell afterward into paroxysms. These paroxysms continued with intervals of quiet, when the vital forces were expended. When the fits of spasms came on it took half a dozen men to hold him. Every thing that could be done was done. The usual prescriptions in such cases were prescribed but they were useless. Attempts were made to introduce liquids by injection, but without avail. Finally, after Mr. Butler had requested Dr. Lorette, on written slips of paper, to kill him or in some way ease his sufferings, a blister was thought of, and it was placed upon his breast. An abrasion of the skin was made, and morphine was put on the abrasion. After this had been done the patient became quiet, and just before he died he said: "O, I am in heaven." The application of the blister, he thought, was something which might be of great benefit in future cases, as heretofore it has been impossible to introduce drugs in any shape, and science has therefore always been helpless and baffled. He hoped that it might lead at some time to a valuable discovery in the treatment of the disease.

The funeral of Mr. Butler will take place from his residence, corner of Prospect and Bremen streets, on Sunday.

PEALE'S "COURT OF DEATH."

The large original picture by Rembrandt Peale, covering some 300 square feet of canvas, and containing twenty-three life-size figures, has been placed on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway. The work was completed nearly seventy-five years ago, and is of interest as showing what was at that time considered a great allegorical painting. It was inspired, as the artist says, in a letter to a friend, dated Philadelphia, 1845, partly by Bishop Porteus' "Poem on Death," and partly by Roubilliac's beautiful monumental sculpture in Westminster Abbey, and by West's "Death on the Pale Horse." Mr. Peale, Sr., we are told, stood as the representative of Old Age, the artist's daughters served as models for the figures of Virtue, Religion, Hope, and Pleasure, and Mr. John Neal, the author, for the Warrior, Famine being painted entirely from the artist's imagination, he being unable to find a living model for such a figure, though he sought her "in many a haunt of misery."

The central point in the painting is, of course, filled by Death, whom the artist has represented by an antique form, with an Egyptian cast of features, seated on a shroud, and sternly and silently watching the course of time, the idea being further carried out by the introduction of a dead body. On the right stands the Warrior, with uplifted shield and blood-stained sword, and in his train follow Want, Fear, Despair, and Desolation, the last advancing from a cavern, the recesses of which are lit up by the lurid glare of a torch. Beneath the arm of Death stoop Pleasure, Remorse, and Suicide, while near by are forms representing the various diseases incident to a life devoted to the gratification of the passions. Near the centre of the picture is Old Age, supported by Religion, a purple robe, emblematic of worldly power, falling from his shoulders, and his foot on the verge of the unknown region.

The composition, as we have said, is of interest more as showing the class of picture which ranked here as a work of high art two-thirds of a century since, than from any special merit of its own. It may be placed in the same category as West's works, though in some points it is superior to many of them, evincing more imagination and more technical skill. The picture will remain on exhibition for a short time only, and as it points an obvious moral, which works of this class sometimes fail to do, it is to be hoped our citizens will not lose the opportunity of seeing it.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

At 8 o'clock last evening, Morris Grant, of No. 31 Oak street, and John O'Hearne, quarreled and fought on Greenwich street, when O'Hearne stabbed Grant in the right breast with a pen-knife, inflicting a slight wound. He then made his escape. Grant was taken to Park Hospital.

THE MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Commencement exercises of the Morris Female Institute, at Morristown, N. J., were held on the evening of the 17th inst., in the South Street Presbyterian Church, before a large and brilliant audience. The salutatory, by Miss Alice Freeman, and the valedictory, by Miss Margaret Carter, both of New-York City, were received with hearty applause. The following young ladies composed the graduating class: Mary L. Babock, Orange, N. J.; Margaret Carter, New-York City; Alice E. Freeman, New-York City; Harriet E. Gill, Meadville, Penn.; Mary Graves, Morristown; Anna Greevin, Morristown; Elizabeth D. Harrison, Montclair; Mabel C. Raymond, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charlotte A. Small, Orange; Mary L. Snow, Orange; and Elizabeth Vanderbilt, New-York City. The usual address was delivered by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, of New-York City. The exercises throughout were of unusual interest.

FRESH AIR FOR POOR CHILDREN.

From the Evening Mail.

For several years past the hearts of the benevolent public have been deeply touched on account of the wretched condition of so many poor children, who during the protracted heat of mid-Summer, are compelled to remain in their narrow quarters in the tenement districts of the City.

Our readers need scarcely be reminded of the fatal sickness and frightful mortality that obtained among the children of the poorer classes during the Summer of 1872, and of the cheerful alacrity evinced by all classes in co-operating with THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the noble work undertaken by them at that time for the benefit of the children of the poor.

THE TIMES excursions awakened the enthusiasm and enlisted the sympathy of all tender-hearted people, and the gamins of the street, the stunted, dwarfed, and ill-fed children of the slums, as well as the children of the more respectable poor, will long cherish in their remembrance the names of those who were foremost in the benevolent enterprise. The efforts then made to afford so many a day's respite from the heat and foulness of the City, led others to consider the problem, whether it might not be feasible to provide a permanent place whither the children of the poor might be transported in companies, and where they might remain for a week, and, if necessary, for a longer period.

The project being once broached, it soon began to receive the attention so laudable an undertaking deserved, and last Summer, under the direction of several ladies whose benevolence is proverbial, the experiment was inaugurated.

The results of last season's work convinced those who had temporarily taken charge of the matter, of the vast amount of good that was sure to eventuate from a systematic prosecution of the scheme, and therefore a plan was adopted whereby a certain sum of money should be secured and then the entire management be transferred to the Children's Aid Society of this City.

This is its present status, and yesterday the second company of children, gathered from the industrial schools of the society, started on their week's picnic.

The site for this country retreat for the poor street children of the City is about three-quarters of a mile from Stapleton Landing, Staten Island. The house is situated on a commanding eminence, and is surrounded by about seven acres of land. The views obtained from the balconies and the sleeping-rooms which the children are to occupy are unsurpassed by anything of a similar kind either in this country or abroad. Looking east and south, the eye takes in the fortifications in the harbor, the Narrows, Coney Island, and the lower bay. To the north is seen the great City, with its thousands of dreary tenements and its numberless spires; while to the westward, beyond the waters of the Hudson, rise the blue summits of the Orange Mountains in New-Jersey. The grounds are pleasantly shaded by fruit and forest trees, and just now luxuriant with fragrant clover.

The interior accommodations are simple, but very complete. In each of the dormitories are to be seen five or six little beds, looking as clean and as neat as though intended for the resting-place of fairies instead of the tired little bodies of poor children whose only couch has often been a cinder-box or the pavement. The present capacity of the house is such as to enable the society to send a company of seventy or seventy-five at one time. As previously stated, it is intended that each detachment shall remain for one week, and it is believed before the Summer is ended that all of the children connected with the industrial schools under the charge of the Children's Aid Society will have an opportunity to share in the benefits it is intended to confer. The establishment is in charge of Mr. John Gurly and his wife, whose experience as Superintendents of the Eighteenth Street Boys' Lodging-house well qualifies them for their present duties.

The fare provided for the children while they remain at their country home is to be of the most nutritious and wholesome kind. Already some three or four milch cows have been purchased, and many children will doubtless taste pure milk this Summer for the first time in their lives.

We have said this is an Elysium for poor children, for what could have been suggested so likely to contribute real unalloyed delight as this gift these benevolent ladies have enabled the Children's Aid Society to confer upon the poor children of New-York?

We trust that it may become a permanent feature of our charitable machinery, and that year after year the great charity under whose care it has been placed may be provided with funds sufficient to secure for the sick, half-fed, prematurely old, and sad-hearted children of the poor a week's release from the scenes of depression and want by which they are constantly surrounded. If there be any one phase of charity upon which the smile of God will rest more than another, it must surely be upon a work like this, undertaken in behalf of those for whom He loved to labor, and for whom He gladly suffered.

MULLEN'S PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

Edward Mullen, the pedestrian, continues his walk at the Riding Academy, Sixth avenue. At 9:56:16 last evening he had accomplished 290 miles. He was then in excellent condition, and his trainer declared that he was almost as fresh as when he started, the swelling in his knees having entirely disappeared. He took the track at 3:10:05 yesterday morning, starting on the 233d mile, and by 3:48:50 had completed an additional two miles. During the day he accomplished each five miles as follows:

Time.	No. of Miles.	Time.	No. of Miles.
4:47:13	240	1:01:43	270
5:59:00	245	4:55:02	275
5:57:25	250	5:52:55	280
8:06:30	255	8:01:20	285
9:08:01	260	9:56:16	290
11:34:15	265		

The fastest mile he made during the day was the 288th, which he accomplished in seven minutes.

To Praise the "Phalon Night-Blooming CEREUS" is unnecessary. It is known everywhere as the STANDARD PERFUME OF AMERICA. "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR," an excellent refreshing dressing.—*Advertisement.*

FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, Inflamed Joints of the feet, GILE'S & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA gave immediate relief. HENRY I. MAGONIGLE, Booth's Theatre. Depot No. 451 6th av.; Hudnut's, Herald Building; Reichardt's, corner 28th st. and 4th av.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.—*Advertisement.*

Millions of Bed-bugs and cockroaches are killed daily with Lyon's Insect Powder.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Brook's Boots and Shoes, the largest assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CHANDLER—BUCKMASTER.—On Wednesday, June 17, at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, WALTER CHANDLER to LOUISE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas H. Buckmaster.

HART—GREENE.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, GEORGE P. HART to Mrs. HELEN GREENE, all of this City. No cards.

HUGHES—BEARDSLEY.—At Auburn, at the residence of the parents of the bride, on June 11, 1874, by Rev. John Brainard, D. D., CHARLES WILLIAM HUGHES, of Pottsville, Penn., and CORA LOUISE, daughter of Major William C. Beardsley.

LOBDELL—DOON.—In St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, June 17, by Rev. Edmund Guilbert, assisted by Rev. W. A. Snively, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, Rev. FRANCIS LOBDELL, Rector of St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, and JULIA GOODALL, daughter of the late John G. Doon, of Savannah, Ga.

TRENBATH—WIGHT.—On Wednesday, June 17, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., ROBERT C. TRENBATH, formerly of Manchester, England, to ALICE A. WIGHT, of New-York City.

WOODBURY—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, June 17, 1874, at the residence of the groom's parents, by Rev. E. W. Burr, CHAS. WOODBURY, JR., to SARAH L. THOMPSON, both of Jersey City.

DIED.

ACHENBACH.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, GEORGE ACHENBACH, in the 63d year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday morning, at 9:45 o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers street, New-York, at 8:45 A. M.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, on Fifth Day, Thursday, June 18, of diphtheria, GUSSIE, only daughter of David and Mariette Ackerman, aged 8 years, 11 months, 7 days. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sixth Day, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mary K. Underhill, No. 262 West 25th st. The remains will be taken to Amewalk, on Seventh Day, Saturday, for interment.

BANGS.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, 1874, MARY E., wife of Charles W. Bangs, in the 32d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, Francis B. O'Connor, No. 41 7th av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 20, at 3:30 P. M.

BAYLES.—At Princeton, N. J., June 17, Mrs. ABIGAL BAYLES, widow of William Bayles, late of Kingston, N. J., in the 90th year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BELDEN.—At Dover, N. J., on the 18th inst., Rev. WILLIAM BELDEN, late Principal of Grammar School No. 44, New-York. Notice of time and place of funeral in this City will be found in to-morrow's paper.

HOPPIN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, June 17, 1874, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Alsop Hoppin. Funeral from Christ Church at 4 P. M. Friday, 19th inst.

ISAACS.—On Wednesday night, after a long and painful illness, HANNAH, widow of the late Jonas Isaacs, aged 58 years. Her funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) morning, June 19, 1874, at 10 o'clock, from No. 343 West Fourteenth st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 220 East 11th st., FREDERICK JOHNSON, Esq. Relatives and friends of his family, and those of his son, George F. Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, June 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner 10th st. and 2d av.

LEE.—On Tuesday, June 16, of pneumonia and Bright's disease of the kidneys, JAMES LEE, of this City, in the 79th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 West 11th st., on Friday morning, June 19, at 10 o'clock.

LLOYD.—At West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 18, Mrs. JANE LLOYD, widow of the late John C. Lloyd, of New-York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANSON.—On Wednesday, June 17, ANN BRAID, wife of Daniel Manson, in the 61st year of her age. Funeral will take place Friday, June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, No. 106 East 85th st. Relatives and friends are invited.

PHILLIPS.—At Maspeth, Long Island, after a short illness, GEORGE PHILLIPS, aged 71 years and 10 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Maspeth, at 1 P. M., thence to the Methodist Church at Middlevillage at 2 P. M., on Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY PAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY PAPER.
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READ THE TIMES OF
SUNDAY, JUNE 21.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 20, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL INSURANCE NOTICE.—TO STORERS of merchandise in New-York and Brooklyn: N. B.—A reduction on your present rate of from five to fifteen cents will be made, if you adopt the Palmieri Swift Connecting Fire Pipes on the warehouses where you store your merchandise. Respectfully, &c., H. PALMIERI, No. 239 Broadway, Room No. 29.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

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THE GALAXY.

JULY NUMBER NOW READY.
CONTENTS.

LINLEY ROCHFORD. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
SONNET. By PAUL HAYNE.
VOLTAIRE AS A LOVER. By MARY A. E. WAGER.
COURSE OF TRUE LOVE. By R. B. HALL.
POLAND AND THE POLES. By EMILY WEED BARNES.
TRAUMEREI. By BARTON GREY.
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CURRENT LITERATURE.
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST.—THERE ARE BETWEEN THIRTY and forty illustrations, portraits, &c., in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, now ready; 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, June 18.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story brick stores and tenements, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 406 and 408 Seventh avenue, west side, 48.9 feet north of Thirty-second street, for $17,500 each—James Murray; also adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on West Forty-seventh street, east of Sixth avenue, to the 25th inst.

Wm. Abbott, under a court decree similar to the above, N. A. Chedsey, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick factory 25 by 75, with lease of lot 137 feet deep, No. 44 East Broadway, near Chatham square, for $7,275, to Leopold Gusthal, plaintiff in legal action. The lease has thirteen years to run, with renewals; ground rent $600 per annum.

Wm. Kennelly adjourned the legal sale of twelve lots on Tenth avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets to the 25th inst., and the similar sale of a house and lot on West Sixty-eighth street, west of Broadway, to July 16.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White offered at public auction the five-story and basement brick store and tenement, with lot 78 feet deep, No. 1,562 Third avenue, north of Eighty-seventh street, which was knocked down at $18,100, but not sold.

Concerning the out-of-town sales of the day, namely, at Whitestone, Long Island, by Johnson; at Long Island City, by Smith & Co.; at Roselle, N. J., by Mellick Bros., and at Bellemont, N. J., by Miller & Ogden, reports if received will be given to-morrow.

At Clarendon, N. J., on Wednesday, June 17, Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson sold 169 lots and three plots, with water-fronts on the Hackensack River, adjoining the Seacaucus race-course, for $9,012, in the total. This being low-priced property, details are omitted. O. H. Pierson also sold on Wednesday, at Bellemont, N. J., fifty-five plots of land for $8,042, in the aggregate, particulars concerning which are appended. In relation to the sale held in Brooklyn by N. R. Connor, and at Bayonne, N. J., by Lewis E. Wood, we are in receipt of no information.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed to-day are as follows, all but the last named at the Exchange:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 37.5 by 25 by 30.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Forty-second street. Also similar sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 249.3 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By A. H. Nicolay, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 25 by 102, on Houston street, south side, between Clinton and Suffolk streets.

By ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 258 Mott street, east side, between Prince and Houston streets.

By A. H. Muller & Son, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Peabody, Esq., Referee, of twenty-six lots on Middle street, (now Prospect avenue,) Brooklyn, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2 four-story brick stores, tenements, and lots, Nos. 406 and 408 7th av., w. s., 48.9 ft. n. of 32d st., lots each 25x100, $17,500 ......$35,000

By Wm. Abbott.

1 four-story brick factory and lot, No. 44 East Broadway, near Chatham square, lot 25x137, building 75 ft. deep, lease for 13 years, with renewals, ground rent $600 per annum $7,275

SUBURBAN SALES—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

CLARENDON, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson.

169 lots and 3 plots adjoining Seacaucus race-course, aggregate $9,012

BELLEMONT, N. J.

By O. H. Pierson.

Plot No. 33, on Riverview av., 38x130; Robert Peterson	$120
Plots Nos. 34 and 35, Riverview av., 25x130 each; George W. Mercer	200
Plots Nos. 36 and 37, on Riverview av., 25x130 each; J. A. McDonald	160
Plots No. 31 and 32, on Riverview av., 30x130 each; R. Peterson, Jr.	200
Plot No. 30, on Riverview av., 25x130; R. Peterson, Jr.	60
Plot No. 27, on Locust av., 25x138; J. Abercrombie	60
Plot No. 26, on Locust av., 25x138; J. Abercrombie	60
Plot No. 38, on Locust av., 25x139; Robert Peterson	82
Plot No. 39, on Locust av., 25x138; Robert Peterson	75
Plot No. 40, on Locust av., 25x138; C. Kaurlak	80
Plot No. 41, on Locust av., 25x138; F. R. Barnes	84
Plot No. 42, on Locust av., 25x138; F. R. Barnes	82
Plot No. 43, on Locust av., 25x138; J. Abercrombie	75
Plots Nos. 44 and 45, on Locust av., 25x138; John Place	160
Plots Nos. 46 and 47, on Locust av., 25x138; Louis Sessmann	160
Plot No. 48, on Locust av., 25x138; Charles Thompson	81
Plots Nos. 49 and 50, on Locust av., 25x138; F. R. Barnes	166
Plots Nos. 51 and 52, on Locust av., 25x138; J. A. McDonald	160
Plot No. 53, on Locust av., 25x138; J. A. McDonald	83
Plots Nos. 54 and 55, on Locust av., 25x138; Geo. W. Mercer	162
Plot No. 56, on Locust av., 25x138; C. Kamlah	75
Plot No. 57, on Locust av., 25x138; C. Kamlah	72
Plot No. 58, on Locust av., 25x138; F. R. Barnes	62
Plot No. 63, on River drive, 69x206; R. S. Peterson, Jr.	699
Plot No. 64, on River drive, 70x215; D. Seaman	655
Plot No. 65, on River drive, 70x212; C. Kamlah	700
Plot No. 66, on River drive, 70x193; F. R. Barnes	684
Plot No. 2, on River drive, 69x191; D. Seaman	690
Plot No. 1, on River drive, 69x181; D. Seaman	690
Plots Nos. 3, 4, and 5, on Locust av., 25x138; W. J. See	210
Plots Nos. 6, 7, and 8, on Locust av., 25x138; Geo. W. Mercer	240
Plots No. 9 and 10, on Locust av., 25x138; C. Kamlah	158
Plots Nos. 16 and 17, on Locust av., 25x138; Wm. H. Knauss	160
Plots Nos. 18 and 19, on Locust av., 25x138; D. Seaman	158
Plots Nos. 20 and 21, on Locust av., 25x138; W. J. See	156
Plot No. 22, on Locust av., 25x138; W. J. See	77
Plot No. 23, on Locust av., 25x138; C. Kamlah	78
Plot No. 24, on Locust av., 25x138; C. Kamlah	78
Plot No. 25, on Locust av., 25x138; C. Kamlah	77

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 17.

38th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x98.9	$26,000
55th st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x80	16,000
55th st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x80	16,000
58th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5	24,000
81st st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of 2d av., 16x100.5	17,000
62d st., No. 213 East, n. s., 174.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.7x100.5	17,250
93d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 125x27.5	9,400
95th st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th av.; runs n. 25.2 ft., thence w. 114.3 ft. to Riverside Boulevard, thence n. e. 108.2 ft., thence 100.8 ft. to 95th st., thence w. 25 ft.	28,050
6th av., w. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 52d st., 25.1x100	25,000
7th av., n. w. corner 117th st., 50.5x100; 117th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., runs n. 50.5 ft.; thence w. to Harlem Lane; thence s. to 117th st.; thence e. to beginning, excepting land taken for St. Nicholas and 7th avs.	25,000
11th av., n. e. corner 93d st., 75.6x100	13,500
11th av., s. w. corner 94th st., 79.5x100	12,900

LEASES RECORDED.

Hoboken st., No. 3, 4 10-12 years, per year	$1,200
Spring st., No. 12, store, &c., 5 years, per year	1,000
West st., Nos. 362, 363, 364, and Leroy st., Nos. 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, warehouse, 4 years, per year	15,000
3d av., n. w. corner 59th st., store, 2 11-12 years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON STORE PROPERTY.
$75,000 to loan on dwelling property on first mortgages.
Good second mortgages bought.
A. WARNER PLATT, No. 115 Broadway.

TO INVESTORS.—I WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN, for cash, no trade, a first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 62 by 100 feet.
Also, four-story house, 23d st., near 6th av., lot 25x100, ready for business; both well rented.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

A THREE-AND-A-HALF-STORY HIGH-stoop basement and cellar house for sale cheap, in West 11th st.; terms to suit purchasers; size, 21x45x95. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st.

MUST BE SOLD.—HOUSE NO. 169 WEST 49TH st., corner 7th av.; three story, brown stone. Apply on premises.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages; mortgages cashed. Principals apply to HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

S. W. WILLIAMS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 837 6TH AV.

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FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON WASHington av., Brooklyn, consisting of house in fine order, garden filled with fruit, lawn, stable, if desired; will be sold below value, and on easy terms, if applied for soon. Apply at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 11, New-York.

MUST BE SOLD.—FOUR-STORY, BROWN STONE, No. 233 Clermont av., (two lots,) and No. 234 Clermont av., three-story, brick. D. ROBERTS, No. 200 Wythe av.

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FOR SALE—All that magnificent estate, late the residence of Mr. Jay Cooke, situated in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Penn., about eight (8) miles north of Philadelphia, containing about 176 acres of lawn, forest, and farm lands. A station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad is on the property.

The splendid mansion is superbly furnished, the walls hung with valuable oil-paintings, and the library well stocked with books.

The premises can be viewed by parties desiring to purchase on application to ROBERT SHOEMAKER, Esq., north-east corner of 4th and Race sts., Philadelphia.
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE — THE HANDSOME AND WELL-APpointed residence lately occupied by Ex-Gov. Cooke, on the Heights of Georgetown, corner of Washington and Stoddard sts.

This is one of the most complete houses in the District of Columbia, with large halls, parlors, chambers, dressing and billiard rooms, china closets, pantries, and a splendid dining-room; spacious grounds surround the house. There is a large stable, with accommodations for six horses, coaches, servants, &c.

The premises can be viewed by parties desiring to purchase on application to Messrs. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 1,429 F st., Washington, D. C.
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE.—FARM OF 160 ACRES; HAS BEEN used for raising fancy stock; fine large two-story brick dwelling; smaller dwelling; very large barns and stables; about three to three and a half miles from steamboat landing, at Newburg, N. Y. Will be sold at a low price. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at six per cent. New-York City property may be taken in exchange.
For further particulars apply to LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FARM.—THE PLACE FOR A NEW-YORK FAMILY to Summer at; to exchange for New-York property, vessel property, or cash; twelve acres, highly cultivated; plenty fruit (200 pear-trees, &c.;) house five years old, nineteen rooms, heated by furnace; hot and cold water in all rooms; water-closets, bath-rooms; walls hard-finished and frescoed; everything first-rate shape; barns and other outbuildings; ten miles from Norwich, Conn.; three miles from railroad station. Apply to OVERTON & HAWKINS, No. 103 Maiden lane, New-York. Price, $10,000.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE—TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW house, built in the best manner, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, water-closets, &c., &c., with three-quarters of an acre of land, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs; pleasantly situated, and only two minutes' walk from the river; price, with lot, 50x150, $11,500. Apply to FRANK VINCENT, Savings Bank, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,600, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

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SEVERAL FINE FARMS AND RESIDENCES on the Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven, and Jersey roads to exchange for City property.
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OF

400 GLORIOUS VILLA SITES,

in the lovely and desirable precincts of

RIDGEFIELD PARK,

Beyond all doubt or cavil the most charming, desirable, recherche suburb of the Metropolis, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 20,

on arrival of special (free) train, which will leave New-York, via Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

This beautiful property, forty-five minutes from New-York, surrounding Ridgefield Park Hotel and station, on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad and Hackensack River, has scarcely a peer among suburbs.

Health, Beauty, and Accessibility.

GRAFULLA'S BAND, BANQUET UNDER THE GREAT TENT BY WEEKS, HARRISON'S SONGS, FISHER'S TERRIFIC BALLOON ASCENSION, form part of the day's programme.

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GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION SALES.
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100 ELEGANT VILLA SITES,

400 CHOICE LOTS,
WATER FRONTS AND VIEWS AT

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

BY POSITIVE ORDER OF JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.,
ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 23,

On arrival of the special
STEAMER WILLIAM COOK.
Which will leave foot of
Dover st., (Pier No. 28,) East River, at 9:30 A. M. sharp, stopping at the foot of Noble st., Greenpoint, and foot of 33d st., East River, for passengers. Everything will be done to make this the most brilliant auction sale of the season. Music, Banquet, Harrison, Fisher, &c.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF FIVE HUNDRED LOTS.
Hyatt Homestead, between Winfield and Woodside.
GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED ON LONG ISLAND.
One hundred trains per day pass this property, distant only a few minutes from New-York.
Tickets, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.

75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT REFEREE SALE.—DINGEE, PORTER & Co. and WM. D. PALMER, Auctioneers, will sell, on grounds at Mamaroneck, under direction of Thomas S. Henry, Esq., Referee, MONDAY, June 22, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., 71 choice building lots and plots, at Mamaroneck, situated on streets and avenues regulated and graded, immediately adjoining railroad depot, and in midst of finest improvements in the town; trains will leave Grand Central Depot, via N. Y. and N. H. Railroad, at 10 A. M. and 12 M., stopping at 128th st., Harlem, and way stations. For maps, &c., apply to Referee, T. S. HENRY, Esq., No. 13 Chambers st.; DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway; WM. D. PALMER, Mamaroneck.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The six valuable lots, situate on the south-east corner of 115th st. and

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Terms easy. For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAMS Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDSON River to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to E. H. BAURHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FULLY FURNISHED COTtage in Newtown, Conn., for three months; contains eleven rooms; price $250; situated on a hill, one a quarter miles from depot; stabling if desired, or horses to let. Address BENJ. G. CURTISS, Sandy Hook, Conn., or C. S. HINMAN, No. 298 Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE; carriage-house, five acres; fruit abundant, garden, cow, &c.; beautiful situation, high ground, magnificent river view. Inquire of GEO. T. MORRIS, opposite depot.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, WITH every improvement, near 5th av., opposite Central Park; rent $50 per month.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay street, near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—FOR LIGHT MANUFACturing purposes, the frame building No. 158 West Broadway, two blocks from Broadway, one block from Canal st.; moderate rent.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

LOFTS TO RENT.—THE FIRST, THIRD, AND fourth lofts corner Reade and Hudson sts.; also, other lofts in excellent locations; good light; good order; moderate rents.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.
Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL........$300,000 | SURPLUS........$320,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent, on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 15th July; New-York stock at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WILL be paid stockholders of record, on and after July 1, 1874. Transfer-books closed to that date.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits now will draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINES- VILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY maturing on the 1st of July next may be exchanged for the Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, on presentation at the Union Trust Company.
Bonds not exchanged will be paid at maturity at the Treasurer's office, Bank of New-York.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—The first mortgage bondholders are requested to meet on the 19th day of June, at 4 P. M., at the Cooper Institute, same room as before, for purpose of receiving and acting upon the Committee's report.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria
BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.
The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector st.
NEW-YORK, May, 1874.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY having paid to this Company the sum of Thirty Thousands Dollars in currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this Company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next, for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company issued under said mortgage to the extent of Fifty-nine Thousand Dollars in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.
This Company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds, at a greater premium than ten per cent. above par in currency.
Union Trust Company of New-York,
EDWARD KING, President.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.
By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FRENCH LADY'S maid, (a Parisian preferred,) to take charge of her wardrobe; she must be competent in every respect, particularly in dress-making and hair-dressing; good recommendations and references are required. Call for two days, between 12 and 2 o'clock in the morning, or between 5 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 39 West 38th st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED SUBscription canvassers for a daily paper, on a salary or commission; to first-class men an unusual opportunity is offered. Address, with references, box No. 3,906 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, to go a short distance in the country. Call from 10 to 2 at Nos. 87 and 89 Park place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, hotels, boarding houses, and others, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants, for all capacities.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A very neat, tidy young woman, who is very thoroughly experienced in all branches of her work; will take a situation in City or country; will help with washing if required; has best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress; best City testimonials; country or City; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl; is a good chamber-maid, and can do waiting nicely; is willing to make herself useful; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has no objection to the country; has two years' reference. Call at No. 256 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN ELDERLY ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH a small family of adults, where a first-class cook would be required; she is a competent house-keeper in every respect; gets the family meals without the assistance of the lady, if required; also, marketing; first-class City references. Apply at No. 317 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant women, with good recommendations; one as meat and pastry cook, the other as first-class laundress, head ironer, &c.; they are desirous of obtaining a situation together or separate, in a hotel or boarding-house in the country. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young women, one as good family cook and good laundress, the other as a good chamber-maid and first-class waitress; can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-work and Waiting.—By two neat, tidy girls, who are willing to do the work of a family between them; City or country; both understand their work in every branch, and will give best recommendations from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDISH sisters; competent, willing girls for family work; one a good cook; the other for up-stairs work; will wash together; have good references; do not object to other servants, and will take a place separately if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH good cook, washer and ironer, for City and country, by an excellent young colored woman, with several years' recommendations; is kind among children, and good disposition. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 136 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two Protestant girls in the country for the Summer; one as plain cook and assist in washing, the other as chamber-maid and assist in washing; would go together if desired. Apply at present employer's, where they will be well recommended, No. 6 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups, making butter, if required; would like to go with a family to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 392 2d av., in crockery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very nice girl, who is a very good cook and a nice washer and ironer; would prefer to stay in the City; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; she is a very good family cook and baker; lived in good families; country or City, country preferred; very good references. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GOOD cook; is a first-class baker, and willing to assist in the washing; best of references; is neat, orderly, and thoroughly competent. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for A. C.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good meat, soup, and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging, neat and orderly; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK WASHER, AND IRONER, IN CITY or Country.—By a very neat, tidy young woman, who understands her work thoroughly in all branches; makes excellent bread and biscuit; will be generally useful in a family; has good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; IS AN excellent baker, and willing to assist with the washing; understands her duties thoroughly; in the City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; excellent bread and biscuit baker; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., near 3d av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan, is thoroughly capable of cooking in the very best manner and variety; City or country; wages moderate; has satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl in a private family; is a good family cook; good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A CANADA WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH cook; can do all kinds of cooking; pastry and ice-cream; can be recommended for being the best servant known by us. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, THOROUGHLY competent, who understands all branches of the business; meats, pastry, &c.; good recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class baker and pastry cook; eight years' reference; Scotch cook. Address Box No. 104 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for her cook, a Swede, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call for two days at No. 505 5th av., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country with a family returning in the Fall; best City reference. Call at 556 7th av., near 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best references given. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear, top floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good family cook; understands milk and butter; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 East 42d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 247½ Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook in a private family; will go to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS PLAIN cook; will do washing and ironing, or general house-work in a small private family; best of reference. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish woman, for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO will wash and iron for a small family; with references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl to cook, wash, and iron; very willing; City or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., up-stairs.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying, in person or by written order, at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, who speaks fluently and teaches German, French, and English; teaches also first-class music, (being a good player,) geography, history, arithmetic, drawing, fancy work; first-rate references and examination testimonials. Address Miss R., Box No. 915 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—A FRENCH PROTestant woman would like a place in a family where the French language is spoken; is a good cook and washer and ironer; wages $12. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway, inquire for B.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL for general work, or nurse and seamstress; a neat, obliging person, willing to be useful, and very thorough in her work; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; would like a comfortable, permanent home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH two years and six months' recommendations, to do general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do house work; would like to go into the country. Call at No. 83 Lewis st., second floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily. Call at No. 34 Orchard st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman just disengaged as lady's maid and seamstress, to go to the country, or would travel with an old lady. Call or address for two days at No. 143 West 38th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young English Protestant woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and thorough dress-maker; excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, NEAT, TIDY girl, who thoroughly understands all branches of the business, puffs, flutes, ruffling, &c.; either in City or country; good recommendations. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has three years' reference from her last place; wants a situation in a first-class family going to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR boarding-house, or hotel, by a neat and very competent young woman; is a first-class laundress; will take moderate wages. Call at or address No. 69 6th av.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COLORED SOUTHERN help call at No. 85 4th av. J. GASWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island, or apply at No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on a bottle; very best testimonials for capability; attentive, kind, obliging, honest, sober, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, respectable American girl, who is careful and attentive to children; is also a good family seamstress; has no objection to the country or to travel with a family; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG GIRL OF SEVenteen, highly respectable and of a good family; experienced in the care of children and chamber-work; or would make herself generally useful; best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, FOR INFANT or invalid, who thoroughly understands her business; speaks English and French; country preferred; best recommendations. Inquire at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young French woman as experienced children's nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; has very good City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, MIDDLE-AGED colored woman, in the country, (or would travel) as nurse to an invalid, or child two or three years old; is competent to fill a place of responsibility. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 131 East 17th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged English Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is a neat hand-sewer, or can take charge of an infant from its birth; unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—ENGLISH; just arrived; lived with first-class families in England; can have good City references; City or country. Can be seen any time at No. 22 East 16th st.

NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl; for City or country; is of good parents; and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing in a nice family. Apply at present employer's, 151 East 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO TAKE care of growing children going to the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 153 East 56th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver, and making salads, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL, NEAT AND tidy, just from Norfolk, Va., as waitress or general house-work in a small family; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 548 6th av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, WHO thoroughly understands her business; takes care of the silver and dining-room in style. Call at her late employer's, No. 38 East 39th st.

MALES.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

ATTENDANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS ATTENDant on an invalid gentleman; first rate references. Address F. M., Drug store, No. 515 Pearl st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-six years; no children; man is a good gardener and groom, and can drive, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good and excellent cook and laundress, and will do house-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, clean, active young man, single; is a thorough groom and experienced City driver; is sober, honest, willing, and obliging; City or country; City reference from last employer. Call on M., coachman, Coleman's harness store, No. 778 6th av., corner of 44th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND reliable Englishman on a gentleman's place in the country; is a thorough coachman, gardener, and dairyman, and is willing to be generally useful; has five years' reference from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble single man; thoroughly understands his business, the care of carriages and harness, and can ride after a lady; country preferred; unexceptionable references from the old country. Call or address J. C., at Colman's harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; of quiet disposition, sober, honest, willing, and obliging; careful City or country driver; with five year's first-class reference from last employer. Call or address J. F., No. 117 West 37th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business; two years' unexceptionable reference from last employer; country preferred; the best of City references. Call on Wm. K. No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man in a private family; has the best of City references; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 104 East 30th st., or address note W. S.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City wants a place for his coachman; can recommend him in every respect as thoroughly understanding his business. Apply at Room No. 92 Drexel Building, Broad st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER young Englishman of good experience; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can be highly recommended. Address Coachman, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GENERAL MAN.—ANY gentleman in the need of said man will get satisfaction; four years' best recommendation. Address D. Markham, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; has the best City reference from last employer. Address H. M., Box 124 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; City or Country. Address D. Walsh, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—AS GENTLEMAN'S COACHMAN IN the country by an Englishman; is thoroughly competent, and has six years' reference. Address T. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, (Swede;) best references. Address N. PETERSON, No. 221 8th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—HAVING THE highest recommendations from his late employer, as coachman and groom. Inquire at Wood Gibson's, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN OR groom; good references; City or country. Can be seen for two days at M. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A lately-landed Frenchman, aged thirty years, who can do all kinds of farm-work, reap, bind, plow, mow, hoe, care cattle and horses, &c.; wages low. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, AGED TWENTY-eight; married; as head waiter in a private place; would prefer one where plants are grown for specimens, viz.: orchids, stove and greenhouse plants; can be highly recommended. Address A. F. Chatfield, Exotic Nurseries, Chestnut st., Albany, N. Y.

GARDNER, FARMER, &c.—BY A DANISH Protestant man, aged twenty-six years, who can care horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, farm, and other work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—MARRIED; ONE child; is a first-class man; would prefer a steady place in the country on fair wages; highest reference. Call at No. 17 East 27th st.

HANDY MAN, COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN English Protestant man, aged twenty-three years, with best recommendations; can do carpentering and painting, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG (COLORED) MAN, IN A store; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call on or address for two days, A. Morris, No. 9 West 14th st.

PORTER.—CAN GIVE THE BEST OF REFERences. Address G. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN AND WIFE—COOK, WASH, and Iron.—By an English Protestant man and wife (one child of ten years;) very useful in the country; wife will cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; man will act as coachman and groom or will do farm-work, &c.; understands the care of horses and cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, ON A gentleman's place in the country; by the year; is a good stone mason, and understands all kinds of frame work; can furnish the best of references from last employer of five years. Address D. S. Brown, Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN, FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A young man who can groom, care, and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, farm-work, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH WAITer in a private family or hotel, who is expert at his duties in every respect and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., *Times* Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, capable and reliable, as waiter, groom, porter, fireman, or will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; has the best City reference; speaks French, Italian, and English; is not particular about the wages; will go in the country and be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; has three years' City references; speaks French and English; willing, and not afraid of work; will come for small wages. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WATCHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEman, as day or night watchman in a bank, safe deposit company, factory, or hotel. Address Watchman, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM R. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
Administrator.
ja16-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
Administrators.
ja16-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.
RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
H. R. DEMILT,
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER P. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.
WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Spear, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JEMIMA PAYNE,
mh27-1aw6mF* Executrix.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 8th day of June, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD W. FROST, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY FITCH, WILLIAM Y. FITCH, and HENRY FITCH, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of May, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE WEYER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK H. CHAPIN and SAMUEL PHIPPS, Junior, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick H. Chapin, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and Samuel Phipps, Junior, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
je19-1aw3wF* PIERRE C. TALMAN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM COHEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Hiram Cohen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of June, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je5-1aw3wF*

NO. 4,260.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. GRIFFEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John L. Griffen, of New-York City, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1874.
NICHOLAS D. HERDER, Assignee.
je5-1aw3wF* No. 99 Murray st., New-York City.

NO. 4,701.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram Cohen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874. HERMAN FOX, Assignee,
je5-1aw3wF* No. 335 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM CLARK, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of July, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
je19-1aw3wF*

LOST AND FOUND.

A RUSSIAN BLOODHOUND FOUND.—THE owner can have him by proving property and paying the cost. Inquire at No. 26 Marketfield st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA can embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 6:30 A. M. on SATURDAY, June 20, 1874.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, June 24
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, July 22
and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway. STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN.....June 13
PEMBROKE.....June 27
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other ports in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$35 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 14.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.	
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.	
Cabin, first class	$120, gold
Cabin, second cabin	$72, gold
Steerage to Plymouth and London	$30, currency
Steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg	$30, gold

Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Australia, Saturday, June 20 | Bolivia, Tuesday....June 30
Ethiopia, Wednesday, June 24 | Caledonia, Thurs'y, July 2
Italia, Saturday....June 25 | Alexandria, Sat'y, July 4
Erin, Saturday....June 27 | California, Tues....July 7
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Children between 1 and 12 years, half price.	
INTERMEDIATE, $30.	STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, PARIS CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Surgeon.....Saturday....June 27
WASHINGTON, Lacrosse.....Saturday....July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, Dasse.....Saturday....July 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine):
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit in English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....June 30, 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORTH.....July 7, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. .....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BADGER.....July 28, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway), at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Queen Sat., June 20, 9 A. M. | Spain....July 4, 9:30 A. M.
Italy....at June 27, 3 P. M. | Greece....July 11, 2:30 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 20, 10 A.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 11, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and steerage tickets, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 38 Broadway and pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. Ha. F. NEYNABER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship BOHEMIA, Capt. J. C. ANDERSON, on SATURDAY, June 20.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplied worries and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in finding out agents to which they are addressed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLIAMSON, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $80, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, June 20, at 12 noon.
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. G. G. Lisa, June 27, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC.....June 27
COLIMA.....July 11
ALASKA.....July 25
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:
From Hong Kong...June 24 | From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong...July 8 | From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong...July 22 | From Yokohama...July 31
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Manager. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
Managing Director.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 49 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 99 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, June 20.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 24.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st. (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.	
ATLAS	June 26
CLARIBEL	July 17
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.	
ANDES	June 26
ETNA	July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamers for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $200; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights treat y reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, June 24
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....July 9
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. KEPP, July 7.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAN DOMINGO.
For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship ASHLAND, Capt. EDWARD WERRENRUTER will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20 at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to
L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS
Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country written upon the other. To any part of Ireland, Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from Gibraltar. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for *every* 1000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $650, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM-BOATS.

HELEN,
Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st. Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 12th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th....2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 13th....8:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th....3:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 17th....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th....3:00 P. M.
Thurs'd'y, 18th....11:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 17th....4:00 P. M.
Friday, 19th....12:00 M.	Friday, 19th....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th....12:30 P. M.	

SEA BIRD.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 18th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 18th....2:30 A. M.
Friday, 19th....7:00 A. M.	Friday, 19th....11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 20th....12:00 M.
Sunday, 21st....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 21st....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 22d....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 22d....1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d....10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d....2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—The steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vesey st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK (by ferry-boat), POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.
Tin tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Pier, 56c. dock, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring st. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st. 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WORCESTER, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. 23d st. East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.
Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 38 North River, at 5 P. M.
DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton.—The MARY POWELL, from Vesey st. Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Mariboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points East and West.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Kensington and Second sts., 7:30 A. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.
For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:8, 8, 9 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 8:40, 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:10, and 8 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.
For Somerville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 30 at 3:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 8:20, 9:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 8:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; Easton, Lehigh, and Wilkesbarre Railroads; Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Direct Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—Newa Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., &c.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Long Branch, N. J., and Plainfield.
8:30 A. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Express Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
6:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
8:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 5, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:00 P. M., Chicago and Toronto Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, St. Louis, and the West.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:30 and 5:40 P. M. Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 8:10 P. M. (8:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, 12:45 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on the instalment plan, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRILL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

GRATICAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

A $450 WEBER PIANO FOR $200.—A $600 special 7-octave, 10-stop Organ for $200; 7-octave pianos, rent $4. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th near 5th av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehannah River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 22; accommodations first-class and charges reasonable; trains leave from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 12 night, arriving at Renovo at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 526, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communications with all points. Steamboat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention. GEORGE A. HAZARD,
Providence, R. I.

SOUND VIEW HOUSE, MAMARONECK, WESTchester County, N. Y.—Lawn 20 acres overlooking Long Island and surrounding country, now open and complete in its appointments for permanent and transient guests; newly furnished, and possessing modern improvements; adapted for family boarders and gentlemen doing business in City; half m

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COMMENCEMENT OF RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises in connection with Rutgers College took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Disciples, Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue. There were but six of the "sweet girl graduates," but the exercises were as agreeable and the arrangements as complete as if there had been a hundred. The church was well filled, but in no sense crowded, and the audience was composed principally of ladies. Indeed, considering the small number of gentlemen, it might be asked if we have not fallen seriously away from the gallantry of the past. Several young ladies of the institution, bearing batons as emblems of their office, gave their attention to the visitors, and marshaled them to their seats. Dr. Edward Hall, who acted as President *pro tem.*, conducted the proceedings. Besides Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Hutton and Vice Chancellor Benedict of the New-York University were the only persons who occupied seats on the platform. These gentlemen were completely hemmed in by the choicest flowers, which were arranged round the outer edge of the platform, designed as the gift of admiring friends to the graduating young ladies. When the time arrived for the commencement of the exercises, the pretty marshals of the institution ushered in the Trustees, the Faculty, and the students about to graduate. The Trustees were seated to the right, fronting the platform, the Faculty on the left, and the graduates occupied the central seats. There was one very commendable feature in connection with the proceedings, and that was the absence of speeches swollen with platitudes, the talking being all left to the young ladies, who gave utterance to what they had to say in the daintiest of little essays. The ladies graduating were Miss Christabel Althause, Miss Etta Hackett Burns, Miss Mary Ada Fountain, Miss Lizzie Lawrence Harrington, Miss Augusta Tallman, and Miss Juliet Warner. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hutton, after which Miss Tallman took her place on the platform and read the salutary addresses. These were in Latin. First the young lady said her say to the President, after which she exchanged amenities with the Trustees. These gentlemen were addressed as "*vos curatores*," and were flattered by the addition of the complimentary expletive, "*vigilantissimæ*." Then there were some kindly recognition of the services of the faculty, after which there was a word for her sister graduates. The Latinity portion of the programme went off pleasantly, and didn't seem at all so stiff and formal as might be expected. After this followed an instrumental quartette, (Schubert's "Trois Marches Militaires,") on two piano-fortes, the performers being Miss Althause, Miss Harrington, Miss Warner, and Miss Fountain. The next item was an essay on "The Troy of Poetry and of Fact," by Miss Harrington. It was as pleasant a little essay as need be, and was fit and proper, the poetical side of it was by far the more prominent. The audience had a glimpse of the Homeric "loud sounding the sea," "the wrath of Menelaus" came upon the scene, Hector and Achilles did their devoir, and Prism and Andromache and the rest weren't forgotten. Miss Harrington's essay was succeeded by an exceedingly well executed instrumental solo by Miss Tallman. The composition was one of Mendelssohn's. "Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow," was the title of an essay by Miss Althausé, which came next upon the programme. The theme was suited to the occasion, and application was given to it by the essayist by a consideration of the position in which the graduates then stood. In speaking of their hopes for the future the young lady took occasion to quote from Coleridge's charming love poem "Love—A Tale," the pretty lines:

> "And hopes, and fears that kindle hope
> An indistinguishable throng."

But possibly, not being yet free of the Faculty, she did not care to say anything of the other lines which complete the verse:

> "And gentle wishes long subdued,
> Subdued and cherished long."

Miss Burns was set down for an essay entitled "From Possibility to Reality," but was excused from delivering it in consequence of recent illness. Miss Tallman took her place with a well-considered essay on "Ideals," in which she urged the proposition that the success of nations depends on the ideal objects they pursue, and their persistency in striving after them. After a vocal duet ("Land of the Swallows") by Miss Tallman and Miss Harrington, Miss Fountain read an essay entitled "Theory," which was, however, a consideration of both theory and fact. This was the most spicy, clever, and satirical essay of the day. Most people, and newspapers in particular, were shown to be terrible theorists. The little lady talked very learnedly about Solon and Plato and Lycurgus, and she seemed quite a formidable personage, until at the end of the proceedings she gushingly thanked her friends for the flowers they had sent her, when you discovered that she was about one of the gentlest of all the young lady graduates. Her essay was at all events deservedly applauded. After some further music the valedictory addresses, bidding a few words of farewell to the President, the Trustees, the Faculty, to the sister students of the graduates, and to each other, were read by Miss Tallman. The farewell song was then sung by the graduates, following upon which the degrees were conferred by the President. The distribution of floral gifts was quite an interesting affair. It was a question as to which of the young ladies would gain the most marks in the matter of receiving presents of flowers, and the competition was in some cases very close, but it would be invidious to go into too minute details in an affair of this kind. The interesting proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the singing of the doxology and by benediction.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE PACKER INSTITUTE.

The commencement exercises of the Packer Collegiate Institute took place last evening in the chapel of the institute, Joralemon street, Brooklyn. The friends of the institution were present in large numbers, every seat being occupied. Alonzo Crittenden, Principal of the school, presided, and among those present were Judge Neilson, S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, J. S. Stranahan, C. P. Smith, Samuel McLean, D. M. Stone, A. S. Barnes, Dr. A. N. Bell, Dr. Cochran, L. B. Wyman, John Greenwood, John Van Cott, Dr. J. S. Browne, John A. Prentice, and P. C. Cornell. At 8 o'clock the thirty young ladies comprising the graduating class, dressed in white, marched in a body into the chapel and took seats near the platform. The ages of the graduates ranged from fourteen to sixteen years. After a voluntary on the organ, by Mrs. Christopher, the proceedings were opened with prayer by Mr. D. Van Dyke, after which the following programme was performed:

Salutatory.....C. Matilda Reinecke
Royalty and Republicanism.....Margreta S. Swenson
Honor to whom Honor is Due.....Mary E. Gillette
Regardez avant de Sauter.....Lucia B. Hazen
Trio, "Reveil des Oiseaux".....Concone
Poetry versus Slang.....Mary F. Cooper
Read by Elizabeth A. Barnes.
Ilium Fuit.....Maude M. Smith
Our Ancestors.....Emma B. Atkinson
The Two Voices in Zampa.....Florence M. Gregg
Wir Sollen einen Beruf Waehlen.....Caroline Neilsen
"Hark! I Hear the Organ's Peal!".....
Arranged from Mendelssohn
The National Gait.....Caroline W. Barnes
Justice to the Jew.....Julia B. Anthony
Read by Julia A. Lane.
Valedictory.....Adelaide E. Wyckoff

The programme was rendered in a very creditable manner by the young ladies, Miss Gillette and Miss Gregg especially distinguishing themselves. The presentation of diplomas next took place, after which the President delivered a brief address and the assemblage dispersed.

The following is the list of graduates: Julia B. Anthony, Emma B. Atkinson, Caroline J. Barnes, Caroline W. Barnes, Elizabeth A. Barnes, Mary F. Cooper, Mary A. Comstock, Ulee P. Cross, Mary L. Giddings, Florence M. Gregg, Annie Gordon, Adelaide M. Griggs, Mary E. Gillette, Mary A. Hall, Mary T. Harding, Lucia B. Hazen, Alice M. Holmes, Julia A. Lane, Elizabeth E. K. Lowndes, Ada W. Norris, Caroline Nielsen, C. Matilda Reinecke, E. A. Ida Rueiger, Maude M. Smith, Lazelle P. Spear, Sarah M. Swenson, Charlotte L. Trimole, Emma L. Williams, Clara K. Williams, Adelaide E. Wyckoff.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BAXTER STREET.

At 6 o'clock last evening, Joseph Carillo, aged thirty-six, an Italian, and John Devine, an Irishman, aged twenty-six, both of whom occupy apartments at No. 47 Baxter street, became engaged in a quarrel in the hallway of their residence. Devine was intoxicated, and made some insulting remark as the Italian, who was returning from work, entered. This was resented by Carillo, and a fight ensued, during which the Italian drew a stiletto, and stabbed Devine three times in the head and neck, inflicting severe wounds. He was arrested by Officer Glynn, of the Sixth Precinct, and locked up. Devine was taken to the Park Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was locked up at the Franklin Street Police Station for intoxication. Both parties will be taken to the Tombs Police Court to-day.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MANAGER OF NIBLO'S.

An injunction was granted in the Superior Court yesterday against the manager of Niblo's Garden, prohibiting the production of "The Two Orphans," which had been "underlined" for next Monday, on the ground that the play is the property of the Union Square Theatre. The argument to make the injunction perpetual will take place on the 24th inst. In reference to this suit it may be stated that Mr. A. M. Palmer has received the following letter from M. Octave Feuillet:

DEAR SIR: I certify that Mr. A. M. Palmer, Director of the Union Square Theatre of New-York, is the only person authorized by me to translate and represent in the United States my play entitled "The Sphynx."

I have sold this special right to Mr. Palmer with much pleasure, inasmuch as he has been at the trouble and expense of sending a representative to Paris to study the representation of the play at the Comedie Française; therefore he alone can interpret it in the United States in conformity with the ideas of the author.

In the absence of any legislation on the subject of literary property, I place with confidence my rights and those of Mr. Palmer under the safeguard of American loyalty and good faith.

PARIS, May, 1874. OCTAVE FEUILLET.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Twenty-second Regiment, pursuant to orders from division head-quarters, proceeded yesterday to Creedmoor, Long Island, for instruction and practice in the use of the rifle. The regiment assembled at its armory at 6:30 A. M., and marched to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, where a special train had been provided for their accommodation. Owing to frequent stoppages on the route the station at Creedmoor was not reached until 10 o'clock. On the arrival at the grounds the regiment was divided into companies, and each assigned to a target at a distance of 200 yards. Adjutant Murphy, of the Twelfth Regiment, was present as Brigade Inspector. Firing was then commenced, the number of competitors being 225, which was subsequently increased to 301 on the arrival of later trains. Ten shots were allowed to each man, only five of which were allowed to be scored, the other five being for practice. At 12 o'clock an intermission of an hour was taken for lunch. The staff officers and a number of invited guests, among whom were Gen. Shaler, Col. Vose, Adjt. Graham, and Capt. Weber, of the Seventy-first, and Adjt. Murphy, of the Twelfth Regiments, were entertained at a collation by Col. Porter. At 3 P. M. 150 members who had qualified to shoot at 500 yards commenced firing, the others amusing themselves by various games. The wind, which had been very high during the early part of the day, abated toward sunset to the advantage of the marksmen. At 6:40 the regiment left for the City. The following is the score of the best shots:

Names.	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.	Gd. Tl.
Private Backer, Co. F.	3 3 2 3 3	14	3 4 4 3 4	18	32
Private Canfield, Co. B.	3 3 2 2 3	13	4 4 4 2 4	18	31
Drum Major Strube	2 3 2 3 3	13	3 4 4 3 4	18	31
Capt. Horsfall, Co. I.	2 4 3 2 4	15	3 3 3 4 3	16	31
Sergt. Dymock, Co. E.	2 2 3 4 3	14	2 4 3 3 4	16	30
Lieut. Carmichael, Co. H.	4 2 2 2 2	12	4 4 3 3 3	17	29
E. P. Mead, Co. K.	4 2 3 2 3	14	3 3 4 2 3	15	29
Sergt. Jacob, Co. K.	2 3 4 3 3	15	3 3 3 2 2	13	28
Sergt. Magner, Co. F.	3 3 4 3 3	16	2 2 2 2 3	11	27
Private Ferris, Co. A.	3 2 2 3 2	12	4 3 3 3 2	15	27
Sergt. Barry, Co. A.	2 3 2 4 2	13	3 4 0 3 3	13	26
Private Roux, Co. B.	2 2 2 3 3	12	2 2 3 3 3	13	25
Capt. S. E. Briggs, Co. K.	2 3 3 2 2	12	4 2 3 2 2	13	25
Lieut. W. M. Dunning, Co. E	3 2 3 2 3	13	3 3 3 3 0	12	25
Sergt. Freeman, Co. E.	3 2 3 2 3	13	2 3 4 3 0	12	25
Private S. F. Münter, Co. H	4 2 2 4 4	16	2 3 4 0 0	9	25
Lieut. Waydell, Co. A.	2 2 2 3 2	11	4 2 2 3 2	13	24
Private Lockwood, Co. D.	3 2 2 2 3	12	0 2 4 3 2	11	23
Private Harding, Co. B.	2 3 2 3 3	13	0 3 2 2 3	10	23

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS DESPERADO—JOHNNY DOBBS IN JAIL.

It will be remembered that, in connection with the robbery of farmer Abraham Post's house, in the Emboget, near Catskill, the robbery of Mr. Souter's country-seat, on Staten Island, and the plundering of ex-Judge Emott's mansion, near New-Rochelle, all effected by the now notorious masked burglars, distinct evidence was obtained pointing toward a man called "Commodore" by his associates, and whom Detectives Elder, King, and Lyons recognized as the leader of the band of robbers, although they were unable at the time from insurmountable obstacles to arrest him. It was shrewdly suspected at the time of the arrest of the other burglars who this man was. The detectives, by almost unexampled ingenuity, succeeded in arresting the following notorious burglars, all of whom have since been convicted: Larry Griffin, Billy Byrnes, Dan Kelly, Patsy Conroy, Denis Brady, and John Kerns. All these men were sentenced to twenty years in State Prison. A man named Mike Lawless, a notorious desperado, who made his head-quarters at Poughkeepsie, was also arrested, and has since been convicted. Then intelligence was received that James, alias "Shang" Campbell, and Johnny Dobbs, alias the Commodore, were arrested in Florida, and Detectives Elder and King left for Pensacola with extradition papers for their arrest and transfer to this State. On arriving in Florida, however, the detectives found that Dobbs had escaped from jail, and although chased by bloodhounds had succeeded in effecting his escape through the Florida swamps. Campbell was brought back to New-York, convicted, and sent to State Prison. After this no tidings of Dobbs were received until last week, when Capt. Ulman and Detective Mahoney, of the Fourth Precinct, received information that Dobbs, under an assumed name had been arrested in Connecticut for a bank burglary. This important news was at once communicated to Superintendent Matsell by Capt. Ulman, and Detective Mahoney was instructed to search Connecticut and ascertain in what prison Mahoney was confined, and under what charge. After several days' search Detective Mahoney found Dobbs in the Hartford Jail, where he is now locked up under the name of James Rice. It would appear that Dobbs, assisted by some confederates, broke into the national bank at Carsonville, and being disturbed by the citizens left a portion of a sectional jimmy in the door of the bank safe. He jumped into a wagon, and was pursued by Detective Walter Smith, of Hartford, one of the cleverest of the Connecticut detective officers, who saw Dobbs throw the remaining portion of a the jimmy into a church-yard. Dobbs was finally captured and locked up in the Hartford jail, where he now is. Any one knowing the history of the man could not but regard him as the most desperate and dangerous burglar in the country. He it was who planned all the masked robberies alluded to above, and also the boarding and plundering of the brig Mattano, then lying off Governor's Island, about three months ago. Dobbs is a man of much intellectual ability, and has been for many years at the head of the cracksman's profession in this country. He first distinguished himself by shooting and badly wounding Officer Sweeney, in Roosevelt street, eleven years ago. Then he cropped out as one of the operators in the Nashua (N. H.) Bank robbery, from which a large amount of plunder was realized. He was then arrested by the late Superintendent Jourdan for the Royal Insurance bond robbery, and he finally distinguished himself as the planner and leading spirit of the great robbery of the Kensington Park Bank in Philadelphia, three years ago, where he, Denny Brady, Mike Hurley, Tom Cummings, and others entered the bank in the guise of policemen, gagged the watchman, and plundered the institution. Tom Cummings, Abe Coakley, and Joe Dowlett are now in Hartford planning Dobbs' escape. It is expected that prompt measures will be adopted to bring him to this City for trial.

THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last evening, at Concordia Hall, Avenue A, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., presiding. After the transaction of routine business, Capt. Strong, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the amendment to the constitution adopted at the last meeting of the Central Republican Committee, providing for the formation of associations in the annexed district. As the amendment required the concurrence of the District Associations before its final adoption, it had been submitted to him by the Secretary of the Central Committee for action. A motion for its adoption was carried. Mr. Patterson stated that in response to resolutions adopted by the association at a previous meeting, complimenting President Grant on his veto of the Finance bill, Senator Conkling had addressed the following letter to him:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, April 29.

My Dear Sir:

The resolutions adopted by the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association expressing approval of the President's action in vetoing the Currency bill have been received.

Sensible of the honor the association does me by the kind manner in which it refers to the part I took in the discussion of the bill in the Senate, I beg to thank you, and through you each and every member, and to assure them of my earnest wish for the prosperity and usefulness of the association.

Your obedient servant, ROSCOE CONKLING.
Hon. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., &c., &c., New-York.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Abyssinia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. Francis Wayland, of New-Haven, is at the Gilsey House.

Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister at Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-State Senator Charles Stanford, of Schenectady, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Count De Lichtervelde, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, and Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Gen. Lefroy, C. B., Governor of Bermuda; Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky; Capt. Victor Law, of the British Army, and Lieut. F. C. Law, of the British Navy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

The Chevalier Alphonse De Stuers, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at Washington; Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany; Ex-Congressman Joseph M. Warren, of Troy, and Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

JEROME PARK RACES.

VANDALITE AND BULLET THE WINNERS—TWO WALK-OVERS—A FINE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The fifth day of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club was a failure, as there were but really two races on the programme, and but one of a really interesting nature. The original programme called for five races, but the first two resulted in walk-overs for Kadi and Whisper, and the fourth race—the Members' Cup—failed to fill. Notwithstanding this poor prospect there was a fair attendance, probably 2,000 persons occupying the grand stand and quarter-stretch. The steeple-chase proved to be an interesting affair, and fortunately saved the Jockey Club the lamentable failure which seemed inevitable in the early part of the day. As before said, the two first purses were walked over for, and it is but necessary to append the summaries.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for maidens; three-year olds to carry 90 pounds; four years and upward to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; one mile and a half.

M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona.....w. o.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $700; three-year olds to carry 87 pounds, and fillies 84 pounds; four-year olds and upward, never having won a race above the value of $1,000, allowed 3 pounds; above the value of $500, 5 pounds; maidens four years old and upward, allowed 12 pounds; one mile and three-quarters.

J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, 4 years, by Planet, out of Mattie Gross.....w. o.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The third race on the programme was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for three-year olds, which had but two entries in A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Christine. The betting was largely in favor of Vandalite, at the following rates:

Vandalite	$80	$90	$80
Christine	45	52	46

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter they were sent down to the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell Vandalite was three lengths in front and two lengths at the furlong pole. As they approached the stand Christine got half a length closer, and thus they passed that point. On going round the turn Christine went up to Vandalite's saddle-girth, but the latter shook her off easily, and was a length in front at the quarter pole, under the bluff and out of sight. When they reappeared Vandalite was two lengths in the lead, but approaching the three-quarter pole Christine made an effort and got her head at Vandalite's quarter, but only for a moment, as the latter came away, and won an easy race by eight lengths, in 2:17.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, for three-year olds; fillies to carry 105 pounds; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds; the winner of the Withers Stakes to carry 5 pounds, and of the Belmont or Ladies' Stakes, 7 pounds extra; one mile and a quarter.

A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vandalite, by Childe Harold, 105 pounds..... 1
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Christine, by imp. Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington, 100 pounds..... 2
Time—2:17.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The spectators were now regaled with a first-class steeple-chase, one of the best ever witnessed at Jerome Park, and a partial compensation for the meagre sport offered by the programme. There were six entries for the chase, and the following five answered the summons of the judges, viz.: Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, Joseph Donohue's ch. g. Tammany, George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom, M. A. Littell's b. m. Henrietta, and D. J. Bannatyne's b. f. Electric. Notwithstanding that Bullet had won two good steeplechases previous to the one yesterday, the betting men stuck firmly to the Donohue stable, and made Tammany the favorite, while the others were well backed, especially Bullet. The following are the quotations:

Tammany	$380	$400	$650
Bullet	250	330	500
Blind Tom	130	170	250
Henrietta / Electric	80	80	170
Total	$840	$980	$1,570

THE RACE.

They were started from under the hill, and when the flag fell Blind Tom was in the lead, with Tammany second, the other three well together. At the first obstacle—a hurdle—Tammany was two lengths in front of Blind Tom, with Henrietta third, Bullet fourth, and Electric fifth. In this manner they went over the two next jumps in the upper field, and when they came under the hill again Bullet passed Henrietta, and assumed the third place. After passing the hill Blind Tom challenged Tammany, and finally passed him. At the seventh hurdle in the lower field Blind Tom was leading two lengths, Tammany second, the other three being close together. Before they reached the next obstacle—a fence in the lower field—Bullet passed Tammany, and, after making his leap, shot past Blind Tom. Coming up parallel with the home-stretch, Tammany took the second place from Blind Tom and closed upon Bullet, finally getting on even terms with the latter. They now came to the water-jump in front of the grand stand, which they all leaped in magnificent style, causing much enthusiasm to be manifested. Tammany and Bullet were together, with Blind Tom close up third, Electric fourth, and Henrietta several lengths in the rear. As they went to the hill in the picnic grounds Tammany led Bullet and Electric, who had closed up. Coming over the wall on the hill, Tammany led the way two lengths, Bullet second, Electric third, and Henrietta fourth. Going toward the lower field again, Blind Tom changed places with Electric, and was running third, while Bullet in the meantime began to crowd Tammany. At the eighteenth jump Bullet had taken the lead from Tammany, and when they struck into the regular course had opened a gap of two lengths. Tammany made a determined effort to catch Bullet, but the latter came over the last hurdle three lengths the best of it, while Tammany was receiving the whip. Bullet kept on his way and passed the winning post four lengths ahead of Tammany, who led Blind Tom two lengths, Electric, fourth, lapped on Blind Tom's quarter, Henrietta far behind. Time—4:28½.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap Steeple-chase; purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse; entrance free; entries to be made by 7 P. M. on Tuesday, June 16; weights to appear by 4 P. M. on Wednesday, June 17; three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race; about two miles and a half.

Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 156 pounds..... 1
Jas. Donohue's ch. g. Tammany, aged, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardis, 151 pounds..... 2
George Ayres' br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 150 pounds..... 3
D. J. Bannatyne's b. f. Electric, 4 years, by Ligotning, dam by imp. Glencoe, 133 pounds..... 4
M. A. Littell's b. m. Henrietta, 5 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, 136 pounds..... 5
Time—4:28½.

GRAND ENTERPRISE OF THE PACIFIC JOCKEY CLUB.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The Pacific Jockey Club of of this city has determined to offer a purse of $25,000 for a running race of four miles, and repeat, open to all horses in the world. The race is to come off at the new track, near the Central Park, on Nov. 7, next. The first horse is to receive $13,000, the second $5,000, the third $4,000, and the fourth $3,000. Three-year-olds are to carry 90 pounds, four-year-olds 104, five-year-olds 110, and six-year-olds and over 114. All horses from east of the Rocky Mountains are to be allowed $1,000 each, and horses from Europe $1,500 each.

HUDSON FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

The postponed race of the Hudson Fair Ground Association, which was to have taken place on Wednesday last, came off yesterday at the West End Park, Jersey City. The first race was for a purse of $300; $180 to first, $80 to second, and $40 to third; for horses that had never beaten three minutes, in harness; mile heats; best three in five. A. A. Allen's black mare Adelina R. won the first prize, Benj. Mace's brown mare Midges the second, and Jas. McKee's brown gelding Surprise the third. The second race was for a $500 purse, for horses that had never beaten 2:45, $300 to first, $150 to second, and $50 to third, mile heats, in harness, best three in five. W. S. Tom's brown gelding Phil. O'Neil won the first, Geo. H. Frinck's bay mare Fairy Queen the second, and Benj. Mace's chestnut mare the third. There were about 1,000 persons present. The third day's races will be held to-day.

TURF NOTES.

The stakes and purses for the running meeting of the Utica Park Association on the 25th inst. have closed remarkably well, and give promise of a brilliant meeting. The Oneida Stakes, mile heats, has eleven entries; the Citizens' Handicap Stakes, two miles, eight entries; the Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, has thirteen; the Ladies' Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile, thirteen; Utica Club purse, thirteen, mile heats, eleven; the President's purse, mile heats, thirteen, and the International Steeple-chase, twelve entries....The June meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association begins to-day with two fine contests. The 2:45 horses will open the proceedings, and the 2:25 class, which has Young Bruno, Crown Prince, Joker, and Triumph engaged, will close the day's sport....Mr. McGrath announces that Tom Bowling will make his first appearance in this vicinity at Long Branch, the meetings commencing at that place on July 4.

BASE-BALL.

Without exception the worst game two professional clubs have ever played in this vicinity was that of the Mutuals of this City, and the White Stockings of Chicago, played on the Union Grounds, yesterday, in the presence of fully 2,500 spectators. The Chicago club was short two of its regular players, Zettlein and Cuthbert, who were injured in yesterday's game with the Philadelphians. In fact nearly all of their players were ailing. Meyerle had a lame arm and was unable to throw, and Malone's hands were very badly cut up.

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Higham, c.	5	5	5	2	Force, s. s.	0	0	1	3
Allison, r. f.	4	3	7	1	Meyerle, 3d b.	1	1	3	1
Start, 1st b.	6	5	4	1	Malone, c.	0	0	1	3
Matthews, p.	3	3	1	2	Devlin, 1st b.	0	1	8	0
Hatfield, l. f.	5	3	3	0	Tracey, l. f.	0	0	3	1
Nelson, 2d b.	4	3	1	0	Hines, c. f.	0	0	1	2
Burdock, 3d b.	2	2	3	0	Peters, 2d b.	0	0	6	4
Remsen, c. f.	3	2	2	0	Glenn, r. f.	0	0	2	0
Carey, s. s.	6	6	1	0	Collins, p.	0	0	2	2
Total	38	32	27	6	Total	1	2	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Mutual	8	1	5	3	5	8	5	2	1	—38

Runs Earned—Mutual, 13; Chicago, none.
Home Runs—Mutual 4.
Fielding Errors—Mutuals, 6; Chicago, 37.
Umpire—Mr. Bechtel, of the Philadelphia Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

To-morrow the Atlantics will play the Chicagos on the Union Grounds.

The Jaspers, of Manhattan College, defeated the Flyaways yesterday. Score, 8 to 12.

REGATTA OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

SECOND DAY—FAIR WIND AND SMOOTH WATER—THREE RACES ROWED—THE ARGONAUTAS, THE NASSAUS, AND KEATOR THE VICTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The second day of the Schuylkill regatta was looked forward to with considerable anxiety, as all those who had come to participate and to look on were anxious to get home, and the fitful gusts of wind and queer and rapid changes in the atmosphere led many to anticipate bad weather, and then, of course, a postponement. Fortunately, these gloomy forebodings were not realized, and, in fact, wind and water were in much better condition than yesterday. After dinner the people began to bend their steps toward Fairmount Park, and ere long the river that washes its borders again assumed the especially bright appearance which is ever lent by well-managed important aquatic events.

The topic of conversation, of course, was the prospect of the races—the Pennsylvania's "four" having risen wondrously in the estimation of the rowing public since their gallant victory over the Friendships the previous day. The outside men—*i. e.*, all but Philadelphians—and a few of them for that matter, were, however, very confident that the Argonautas would win, and so it proved, although the time of the losing crew shows the pluck and determination of the Pennsylvania's four. The Argonautas led all the way closely pressed, winning the race in nine minutes one and a half seconds, defeating the Pennsylvania by two seconds only.

SUMMARY.

Final Heat—Four-oared Shells—One and a Half Mile.

Argonauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J.—Ed. Smith, bow; Benj. Stephenson, Walter Man, Fred. C. Eldred, stroke. Time—9:01½.
Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia.—Oscar F. West, bow; Max Schmitt, Frank Henderson, John Larens, Jr., stroke. Time—9:03.

The next event was the double scull race. There being but two competing boats one heat was sufficient to decide this matter. The Nassaus, whose clean and effective work had already won them many warm admirers, they being the winners of the pair oar race yesterday, rowed with equal skill and power in the double, and taking the lead almost on the start continued to hold their advantage to the end, thus securing their second triumph and prize.

SUMMARY.

Double Scull Race—One and a Half Mile.

Nassau Boat Club, New-York.—Frank G. Brown, bow; John A. Walke, stroke. Time—9:30½.
Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia.—H. F. Witmer, bow; C. E. Steel, stroke. Time—9:45½.

The next and last event of the Schuylkill Regatta was the final heat of the singles; and speculation was rife to see how Keator, one of the youngest and most promising of our New-York amateurs, would acquit himself, opposed to so formidable an opponent as Ed. Smith, the famous bow oar, who went to England with the Atlantas, and who rowed a creditable race at Henley there. It should be borne in mind that Smith had, little more than an hour previously rowed a hard race in the Argonauta boat, and that this race is hardly a fair criterion of his powers and ability, although the result still reflects the utmost credit on his younger competitor. They got away on even terms, and for a quarter of a mile there was little advantage on either side, but then Keator gradually went to the front and continued so to the end of the race, which he won amid the enthusiastic applause of the assemblage, achieving a handsome triumph for his club and adding the last to the list of prizes to be brought to New-York.

SUMMARY.

Final Heat—Singles—One and a Half Mile.

P. R. Keator, Harlem Rowing Club, New-York. Time—10:30¾.
Ed. Smith, Arganauta Rowing Association, Bergen Point. Time—10:40.

The officers and members of the Schuylkill Navy are entitled to no little praise for the perfect management of this regatta, and the efficiency and affability of their officers and committees.

THE ATALANTA-YALE MATCH ABANDONED.

The six-oared shell race agreed upon between the Atalanta Boat Club, of this City, and the Yale University crew will not take place. A telegram was sent to Yale on Wednesday by the Captain of the Atalantas stating that the match would be considered "off." The hope is very freely expressed that the Atalantas, having dissolved this match, may now accept the proposition of the Argonautas to row them a four-oared shell race.

BOATING NOTES.

The prominent scullers entered for the "diamond badge" in the Harlem Regatta have entered for a sculler's race, which will take place at Carmansville, on the Hudson, to-morrow afternoon. There are said to be a dozen entries, including W. B. Curtis, Frank Yates, David Roach, and others. The Carman Club and the Resolute will also row a match race at the same time and place.

The dates of the Saratoga Rowing Association's second annual regatta have been definitely fixed for Aug. 28, 29, and 31.

The Executive Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association meets this evening at the Remsen House, Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street, to complete the arrangements for the regatta to be held on Monday next.

Another international regatta is announced to take place at Toronto, July 16, under the auspices of the New Dominion Rowing club.

The Scharff and Ten Eyck race for $1,000 comes off at Peekskill on Wednesday next, June 24.

The Argonauta, Buffalo, four-oared match race will be rowed on the Kills, between Bergen Point and Staten Island, on Friday next, June 26.

THE FREE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

A very interesting feature has recently been introduced in connection with the Free Training School for Women, No. 47 East Tenth street, which has already done so much for the social amelioration of working women in the City. The institution though but little over a year in operation has been the means of affording a practical training in useful branches of industry to several thousands of honest, industrious women who should otherwise be left without the knowledge requisite to earn a livelihood. Within the past twelve months alone over 3,000 women have been trained in cooking, laundry-work, and house-work, as well as in all kinds of sewing and other branches of industry, and what is still more satisfactory all who have been trained in the institution have been provided with profitable employment. With a view of elevating the tone of the pupils attending the schools, as well as to afford those who have been trained in the establishment an opportunity of returning occasionally to mingle in the society of their patrons, the Lady Managers, who devote themselves with so much zeal to the good work, have lately set apart one evening in the week for social enjoyment. Last evening the parlors of the institution were thronged by the pupils and managers of the schools, and several ladies and gentlemen interested in works of charity. The entertainment consisted of music, singing, readings, and conversations on various subjects. Prof. and Mrs. Furbisher gave a series of entertaining readings, and Mme. Le Vert also read from her "Sketches of Italy." These reunions are highly entertaining, and are regarded with much interest by the inmates of the schools.

A MONSTROUS RHINOCEROS.

On Wednesday the largest black rhinoceros ever exhibited in the world was added to the collection of wild beasts in Barnum's Hippodrome. This enormous mountain of flesh weighs 9,500 pounds. This is 2,200 pounds more than the largest rhinoceros in the Zoölogical Gardens in London. His body is encased in a heavy leather-like hide, which overlaps at the joints, making folds nearly two inches thick. His legs are short and stumpy, and his tail resembles the blacksnakes used by teamsters in the Western country. His head is covered with the same thick hide which envelops his body, and upon his forehead and about his eyes and ears it is piled up like plates. The animal had a large, sharp horn, which projected from his snout just above his nostrils, but the monster's head was chained down, and, in spite of his angry snorts and endeavors to get away, this horn was sawed off close to his snout. A cage upon wheels was made on purpose for the rhinoceros' accommodation. It is heavily barred with steel upon the sides and front. His head is chained to a stout beam, and heavy oak plank prevents his backing. There is barely room for the rhinoceros to stand and lie in. If he was given more space his immense strength would enable him to break from all restraint, and the havoc he would make if loose may be imagined but cannot be estimated. His immense weight may be realized from the fact that when the cage containing him was drawn into the Hippodrome the wheels crushed through the concrete flooring in many places to the depth of from two to three inches.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A mad dog was shot by Officer McDonnell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, at No. 18 Bedford street, yesterday.

Geo. Will Johnston (Wayne Hovey) will deliver a lecture this evening before the Liberal Club. Subject—"A Cheerful View of Hydrophobia."

Mr. Jackson has just completed his bust in plaster of Mr. Beecher, and will have it on exhibition on Saturday at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The new public stores, bounded by Laight, Washington, West, and Hubert streets, were formally opened, yesterday, for the reception and delivery of bonded goods.

Chas. Kerner, aged twenty-three, of No. 230 East Houston street, had his right leg broken below the knee, by a slab of marble falling on him, at No. 123 Attorney street, yesterday.

A meeting of Christopher Section No. 1, C. of T., was held last night in the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. An interesting programme was performed.

The June Term of the United States Circuit (Admiralty Appeal side) was further adjourned yesterday, on account of the illness of Judge Woodruff, who is suffering from erysipelas.

The United States mails for Europe will be taken out on Saturday next by the Inman steamer City of Chester, and on the following Saturday by the City of Richmond, of the same line.

Mr. Henry Bergh, Alderman Morris, and Dr. Russell were before the Grand Jury yesterday in reference to the alleged inhumanities practiced by the Pound Master in suffocating the captured dogs.

The steam-ship Acapulco arrived here on Wednesday at noon with the passengers and freight of the steam-ship Colima, which left San Francisco May 27, making the through time to New-York in twenty-one days.

Emma Dessart, aged twenty-seven, of No. 146 East Broadway, while at work in the hat factory, No. 118 Nassau street, was terribly burned about the body by her clothes taking fire from a heater. She was cared for at Park Hospital.

John Sullivan, of No. 321 East Twenty-eighth street, who says he is a wagon-driver, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a watch and chain, value $150, from Abraham Samuels, of No. 312 East Fifty-second street.

The Fire Commissioners have ordered an exhibition of the sappers and miners of the department for next week. It is to take place at Ward's Island on Tuesday next. It will show the progress that has been made in the department.

Chas. H. Conklin, a proof-reader, residing at No. 56 Warren street, while suffering from delirium tremens, jumped out of a second-story window of his residence to the roof of the adjoining building, and sustained a fracture of the right leg.

Alfred Kennedy and Charles McDonald, two juveniles, were held in $500 bail by Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged by Mrs. Ann Maher, of No. 243 West Houston street, with stealing a quantity of lead pipe.

Joseph Mutterer, aged thirty-six, and his son Frank, aged six years, were both seriously injured, yesterday afternoon, by being run over at Eighty-sixth street and Boulevard, and were taken to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street.

A match of cricket will be played at Hoboken on Saturday between the first eleven and the next fifteen of the St. George's Club. It was intended that the Manhattan Club should play to-day; but they were unable to get their team together.

Matthew O'Neill, of No. 24 Hubert street, who fatally stabbed Dan McDermott, the gambler, at the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets, on Wednesday night, was committed without bail at the Tombs, yesterday, to await the result of McDermott's injuries.

John Kennedy, aged five years, of No. 249 Mulberry street, was knocked down and trampled upon by a horse driven by Simon Goldsmith, in Prince street, near Marion, and seriously injured. The child was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Goldsmith was arrested.

The cases of "Mike" Murray, Thomas Collins, and Thomas Sparks, charged with keeping a gaming house, and who were arrested on the 14th of last month, were disposed of at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Murray was fined $500, and Sparks and Collins $100 each.

Sergt. Phillips, of the Yorkville Police Court Squad, yesterday found in Van Tassell's sale stables, in East Thirteenth street, the horse stolen on Tuesday night from the stable of Henry Meyer, No. 1,557 Second avenue. The thief endeavored to obtain an advance of money on the animal, but failed.

In the case of Thomas Joyce, a liquor-dealer, charged with violating the Sunday liquor law, a Mrs. Combs testified yesterday before the Commissioners of Police and Excise that the accused had sold liquor to her husband on last Sunday, and that the latter, infuriated by the drink thus obtained, came home and assaulted the witness and her children in a brutal manner. Joyce denied the charge, and the case was adjourned.

The Children's Aid Society, recognizing the need of some place where the children of the poor may enjoy the pleasures of rural life, has rented a spacious house and about seven acres of ground near Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The location is eminently adapted for a Summer resort, and the house is capable of accommodating seventy children at a time. The expenses, which amount to $250 weekly, are defrayed by private subscription.

Purveyor Rhodes recently ordered that the watermen engaged in furnishing water to the shipping of the port of New-York be required by the 20th instant to have water meters. Such meter will cost $90, and the men are required to deposit $30 security. A delegation of the watermen called on the Board of City Works yesterday and protested against the order. No definite answer was given the delegation, but another hearing will be accorded them to-day.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will transport articles for the Chilian Exposition from New-York and from the ports touched on the Pacific coast by its steamers, including the Panama Railroad, to Panama, for $1, gold, per package, unless weighing more than 2,000 pounds, or measuring more than twenty cubic feet. When over this weight, or this measure, their transportation to Panama may be obtained by contract, on very moderate terms. From Panama the South American Steam-ship Company carries all packages free to Valparaiso.

BROOKLYN.

There were 172 deaths in Brooklyn last week.

The members of Rev. Dr. Talmage's Church, (the Tabernacle,) to the number of nearly 4,000, enjoyed a pleasant picnic in Prospect Park yesterday.

The claim put forth on the part of the Children's Aid Society, located in the Third Ward, for exemption from taxation has been allowed by the Board of Assessors.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Pratt by Chas. D. Bigelow for a mandamus compelling the Board of Supervisors to award him the contract for five years to come, as provided in his original agreement. Decision was reserved.

The trial of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan, for the murder of Miss Margaret Hammill, which was set down for hearing yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was postponed until to-day in the absence of Gen. Tracy, senior counsel for the defense.

The funeral of Mr. Francis Butler, who died on Tuesday evening, from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a Spitz dog, will take place from his late residence, corner of Prospect and Bremen streets, on next Sunday afternoon. The body of the deceased has been embalmed.

The creditors of A. R. Samuels, manager of the new Park Theatre, met at the office of Register Winslow yesterday for the purpose of electing an assignee in bankruptcy. James Howel, Jr., and James G. Lattimer were balloted for, but not elected, neither of the candidates having received a majority of votes which also represented the greater part of the proved claims. Another effort to elect an assignee will be made this morning.

STATEN ISLAND.

John Shields, a mail clerk at Tompkinsville, was held in $1,000 yesterday, for an alleged indecent assault on Mary O'Toole.

The People's North Shore Opposition Ferry Company's steamer Thomas Collyer continues to carry the majority of the passengers morning and evening. The intervals between her trips are so long, however, that many people are compelled to take the boats of the old line, which now make half-hourly trips. The new company propose to add another boat to their line as soon as possible. It is stated that they are negotiating with the Staten Island Railway Company for the purchase of the steamer Josephine.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Sunday-schools of Bloomfield celebrated their annual jubilee on Wednesday.

The anniversary exercises of the German Theological School at Bloomfield will take place on the 25th inst.

The Board of Trustees of the Public Schools in Essex County will hold their annual meeting in East Orange on Saturday, 20th inst.

The new State Lunatic Asylum, in course of erection at Morris Plains, was visited Wednesday by the committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature and a large party of prominent citizens from all parts of the State.

Rev. Dr. Eddy has received and accepted a call to the Pastorate of the new Union Free Church in Jersey City, at a salary of $3,000 per annum.

The Spring meeting at the Waverly Fair Grounds, near Newark, commences next Wednesday, and will continue during Thursday and Friday.

Andrew Meldrum has been arrested in Newark, on suspicion of being implicated in the highway robbery of Frank Stetson, for which Samuel Thompson was arrested Sunday.

The body of a child named Michael Murray, aged four years, who has been missing from his home in Newark since Tuesday evening, was found floating in the Passaic River.

Rev. Dr. Few Smith, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, has been granted a four months' leave of absence, and will make a tour of Europe in company with his wife and daughters.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Phineas D. Hill, the boy who was killed at West Orange on the 3d inst. by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of a girl named Cornelia Beam, returned a verdict of accidental death.

The body of Michael Coogan, the young man who was drowned while attempting to hitch a small boat to an excursion-boat in New-York Bay, Sunday night, was recovered yesterday by two fishermen, about two miles from Elizabethport.

A young woman named Nellie Sternberg was arrested in Newark yesterday afternoon, and held to answer a charge of larceny. Louisa Gardner, the complainant, says that Nellie came to her to borrow $3, and was given a $50 bill to change, out of which she returned only $20.

The formal organization of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newark took place Wednesday night. Rev. Mr. Kennedy, the Moderator delivered an address, and David Houston and William Douglas were elected Elders, and William Houston and H. B. Thistle Deacons. The new church belongs to the Old School.

The house No. 176 Walnut street, Newark, which is occupied by two families, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, but they did not succeed in getting anything of value. The thieves were frightened by the movements of the family up stairs, who were up several times during the night waiting upon a sick child.

The new mines started at Franklin Furnace, a few months ago, will cease operations about the 1st of July, in consequence of the dullness of the iron trade. All the workmen of the Franklin Iron Company will be put on short time, and only sufficient employment given to the married men to afford them a means of subsistence.

Yesterday afternoon, while Alderman Toffey and his brother were fishing in the vicinity of the new abattoir in Harsimus Cove, they found a large quantity of goods stowed away on the beams under the floor of the building. There were about twenty pieces of valuable cloth and 800 pairs of fine stockings. The goods, which are supposed to be the proceeds of a robbery, were placed in the office of the abattoir, and the Police authorities notified of the discovery.

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders held a regular meeting at the Court-house, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'Grady offered a resolution declaring the office of Warden of the Penitentiary vacant. The resolution was lost. Mr. Post, the present incumbent, was elected two years ago for a term of three years, and his term will not expire until next year. His attempted removal is a partisan measure. On motion of Mr. O'Reilly, of Harrison, the Supply Committee, through whom all the supplies for the County institutions at Snake Hill are purchased, was abolished. The duties of the committee were intrusted to the committee having charge of the several institutions at the place mentioned.

LONG ISLAND.

The horticultural exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held yesterday on the Fair grounds of the society at Mineola. The weather was delightful, and the exhibition a success. The following received the principal prizes: Hon. John A. King, Great Neck; Wm. Grace, Great Neck; E. H. Bogart, Roslyn, and Robert C. Reeves. Some excellent amateur trotting took place in the afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX HAT.—The elegance and superiority of KNOX'S Summer style of gentlemen's hats make his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, a very busy spot. The sensible all buy their hats of KNOX.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.—Lawson Annesley, wife and daughter, John Nichols, Andrew C. Bean, Chas. H. Hebbert, Mrs. Louisa N. Nielson, children and servant, Caspar Redenkauipff, Benedicto Aug. De Toledo, F. B. Didier, Benj. Smith, Jas. Freeborn, Francis Malloy, John Effner, Rose Maria Da Amaral, Wm. S. Moon, Ernest Danielson, Miss Agnes Hill, Mrs. M. Muller and son, Mrs. E. Montgomery and son, Thos. Hutchinson, Peter B. Sturges, Arthur Ygaravides, Wm. F. Moore, Rev. John C. Dubois, Victor Dutiel, John Douglas, Dr. John Sealy, P. Drayton and wife, John Rose and wife, F. F. Urguanana and wife, D. H. Battisfur, Jose O. Perez, F. Benso.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—George Power and wife, Mrs. W. C. Sylvester, Henry Barr, John Mulligan, George Walker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon sets..11:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:31 | Gov. Island.12:20 | Hell Gate....1:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, June 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Perit, Ellis, Hamilton, (Bermuda), Lunt Brothers; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. W. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Lisbon Dunning, Cronstadt, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Atlantic, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., C. B. Swayne & Son.; Europa, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agostina Felugs, (Ital.,) Chisa, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Septentno, (Norw.,) Tongesen, Danzic, Funch, Edye & Co.; Industre, (Aust.,) Sodich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Rubino, (Ital.,) Pinchellotti, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Mercator, (Norw.,) Weig, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Doris Brydesson, (Dan.,) Nielson, St. Varley, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.; Dorchester, Harrison, Alicante, D. B. Dearborne.

Brigs Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Cooper, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray, Jr.; Charles Purves, Small, Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Balear, Kellen, Black River, Jam., G. Wessells; Eva, (Br.,) McDougal, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Paquete de Nueva York, (Port.,) Cunha, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Prinds Carl, (Norw.,) Jensen, Koenigsberg, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Lilly, Cole, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow June 5, and Larne 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Experienced fresh westerly winds, with head sea, the entire passage; June 11, lat. 49 to 50, lon. 30 to 35, encountered a severe southerly gale, with a very heavy sea; 13th, lat 46 09, lon. 44 29, passed bark Alexandria, (Ger.,) bound W. The S. of P. brings 325 passengers.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro May 26, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco 31st, Para June 5, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Potter, Port-au-Prince June 9, St. Marc 10th, and Gonaives 11th, with mdse. and 8 passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turks Island,) Sisson, St. Jago, Cuba 15 ds., with sugar and 3 passengers to order.

Bark R. A. Allen, (Boston,) Larr, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Bark Agate, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Singapore 105 ds., with mdse. to J. G. Curtis. June 6, lat. 26 11, lon. 64 38, spoke brig Edith, from Baltimore, for Porto Rico; 16th, lat. 39, lon. 73, spoke ship Montebello, from New-Orleans, for Havre.

Bark Gladstone, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Antwerp via Plymouth April 15, in ballast to Funce, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Amiral, Gourbeyre, (Fr.,) Semelin Point-a-Pitre 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to order.

Brig Wilhelmine, (Ger.,) Frage, Porto Cabello 24 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacao 14 ds., with coffee, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Brig Carl, (Swed.,) Engstrom, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Mary B. Dyer, (of Boston,) Rand, Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to F. J. Montell & Son.

Schr. A. L. McKeen, (of Belfast,) McKeen, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Robert Fairchild.

Schr. R. A. Collins, Wallace, Virginia.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Frank Howard, (of Bath,) Anderson, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to F. J. Montell & Son.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Albury, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. A. H. Whitmore, (of Deer Isle,) Greenlaw, Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to F. J. Montell & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with 200 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. John T. Williams, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Virginia.

Schr. Ellen Tobin, Bunnell, Alexandria.

Schr. Spartel, (of Pembroke,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with 230 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. James Ponder, Hudson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Gen. Grant, (of Gloucester,) Bowle, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, (of New-Haven,) Stocking, Harbor Island 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Charles R. Washington, (of Belfast,) Holbrook, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas.

Schr. Melona M. Knowles, (of Addison,) Small, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Carr, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Somerset.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Wm. Flint, ——, Salem.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime, for Norfolk.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Hall, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Hamilton, Portland, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Brown, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. D. Ellis, Terry, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Dean, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Para, Gates, Providence.

Schr. Silver Spray, Chadwick, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Clara Gove, (Br., new,) ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Louisa Boardman, Dix, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Crowell, Addison, with spiling to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Thos. P. Ball, Ryder, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Belle Brown, Hall, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Mars Hill, Grant, Newport.

Schr. Sabao, Wall, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Balcom, Somerset.

Schr. Aldridge, Hawkins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Albert Thomas, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Sayer, Wass, Ellsworth, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Defiance, Thorndike, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford, for Albany.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; Olympia, for Glasgow; Belgic, for London; City of Havana, for Havana; Perit, for Bermuda; ship Sir Robert Peel, for London; barks Gratitude, for Sidney, N. S. W.; Europa, for Havre; Atlantic, for Barbados; brigs Ella, for Rio Grande; Paquete de Nova York, for Oporto; Sophema, for Cow Bay; schr. G. P. Wright, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 18.—Arr. steamers Octorora, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; schrs. Alice T. Boardman, from Cat Island; Irene E. Messervey, from St. George, Me., and Mattie W. Atwood, from Boston.

Cld. steamers America, for Savannah; Wm. Crane, for Boston; Thomas J. Cochran, for Newbern, N. C.; Wm. Woodward, for New-York, and Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Marco Polo, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; Prince Hasson, for London; brigs Bessie, for Halifax, N. S.; Helen, for Savannah; schrs. Stephen Davol, for Boston; E. T. Lee, for Thomaston, Me.; Lottie Beard, for New-Bedford; Forest Oak, for New-Haven; Addie Blaisdell, for Boston.

Sld. brigs Potomac, for Demerara; Hattie M. Bain, for Portland.

BOSTON, June 18.—Arr. steamers Centipede, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, from do.; Neptune, from New-York.

Arr. steamer Geo. Appold, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 18.—Cld. bark Maggie Hammond, for the north of Europe.

LEWES, Del., June 18.—Went to sea yesterday, ship John Parker; barks De Capo and H be; brigs Storm King, Wm. Mallony, Florence, and John Pierce.

Arr. for orders, barkentine Geneva, from Trinidad de Cuba; brig E. H. Rich, from St. Jago. The Captain of the latter reports having lost overboard, on the 11th inst., Charles King, seaman.

The barkentine Geneva sld. for New-York at 1 o'clock P. M.; schr. C. W. Wright sld. for New-York last night; brig E. H. Rich remains for New-York. Steamer Indiana, from New-York, passed out at 5:30 P. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 18.—Passed up, steamer Hercules, from Boston; American Line steamer Abbotsford, from Liverpool.

Passed down, steamers Ashland, for New-York; Florida, for Providence; bark Herman Behrent, for Cork; barkentine Panola, for Aspinwall; schrs. Agnes R. Baron, for Portsmouth; Franconia, for Boston; Hattie Perry, for New-Bedford; J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 17.—Arr. brigs Maria Wheeler, Charleston, for Boston, and Eudorus, Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. Maggie M. Weaver, Earl P. Mason, and R. W. Tull, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ben. Oliver, E. R. Emerson, Lizzie Wilson, M. A. Folsom, and A. O. Scull, Baltimore, for do.; John B. Dailey, Racoon River, for do.; Lizzie Heyer, Alexandria, for do.; Marietta Tilton, Weehawken, for do.; Cornelia Malden, New-York, for do.; R. H. Huntley, Poughkeepsie, for do.; Elizabeth English and Willie Harris, Hoboken, for do.; Connecticut and New-Zealand, Port Johnson, for do.; Mary P. Hudson, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Georgia, Hoboken, for Bangor; Wellington, Philadelphia, for do.; Clarissa Allen, Rondout, for Haverhill; Z. A. Paine, New-York, for Eastport; Anna E. Safford, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Minnesota, Elizabethport, for Medford; Helen Rommel, Philadelphia, for Marblehead; Ethan Allen, do., for Bath; Riverdale, do., for Gloucester; Farragut, Port Royal, for Kennebunk; Mary J. Ward, Georgetown, D. C., for Booth Bay; Judge Low, New-York, for East Weymouth; N. Berry, Port Johnson, for Salem; Emma, New-York, for Bangor; J. B. Clayton, Boston, for Philadelphia; Emma F. Hart, do., for Baltimore; Senator Grimes, Calvin, Abbie H. Hodgman, and C. E. Gates, Calais, for do.; Saarbruck, Machias, for do.; Equal, Rockland, for do.; Ariel, Bangor, for Newark; Midnight, do., for West Haven; fishing schrs. Lauretta, of and for Gloucester, with 200 barrels mackerel; Piscataqua, do. do. do., with 200 barrels do.; B. D. Prince, of and for Camden, with 270 barrels do.; T. W. Reed, of and for Swan's Island, with 250 barrels do.; Mary Amanda, of and for Duxbury, with nothing; Georgiana, of Gloucester, bound out; and Leonora of Noank, Nantucket Shoals, for New-York.

Sld. brig Maria Wheeler, and schrs. R. H. Huntley, Wellington, and Benj. Oliver.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 18.—Sld. for the United States—L. G. Bigelow, Amykos, Patmos, Mary Lowerison, and Jupiter.

Arr. out from the United States on the 15th inst.—Ernst and Benno, Ganet and Ueland.

Arr. out from the United States on the 18th inst.—Erato, Sidlaw, Conquestatore, Thor, and Don Chisciotte.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Trinacria, from New-York June 4, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Main, Capt. Delimon, from New-York June 7, 9 A. M., arr. here at 6 A. M. to-day, and proceeded to Bremen.

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ICE PITCHERS.

Cleaner, Lighter, and more Durable than the Metal-Lined. The Porcelain is enamelled on hard metal, and CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.

In addition to an unrivaled variety of
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE-WARE
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Extra Heavily Plated by the NEW PATENT PROCESS, which deposits the silver any requisite thickness on the PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR.

THEY ARE UNEQUALED for durability by any made by the old process.

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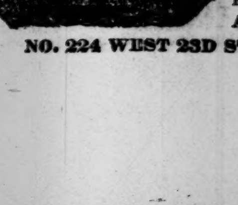

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